EVENING EDITION

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14 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK OFF N. AFRICAN COAST; 8 VESSELS HEAVILY HIT

MOVEMENT TO FETE FIRST YEAR OF WAR PLANNED FOR NATION

Bolstering of Morale and Solidifying of National Structure Aimed

I.R.A.A. TO LAUNCH DRIVE

To Hold Conference Today to Give Instructions to Prefectural Leaders

A large-scale national movement to commemorate the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, which falls on December 8, will be sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, reports the Asahi.

The movement is aimed at bolstering the nation's morale and at solidifying the national structure to win in the current war.

For three days starting today, November 16, a conference will be held at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in which the representatives of all prefectures in the country will be instructed about the particulars of the movement.

The items of the movement include the citing of the achievements of the deceased patriots and pioneers of respective prefectures, encouragement of savings toward the goal of ¥23,000,000,000 and the mobilization of labor of the entire nation.

Cooperation with the Government to increase the transportation capacity of all traffic facilities, proper distribution of materials and the training of agricultural experts will also be urged through the national movement.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association is also planning to extend thorough relief to wounded soldiers and those in marine services and to express the nation's gratitude to workers on the occasion of the anniversary.

At 2:30 p.m. on December 8, a grand national meeting will be held at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan under the joint sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. More than 30,000 citizens including the members of various organizations under the Association will participate in the event.

F.I.C. SENTIMENT GROWING WARMER TO JAPAN LATELY

Tendency Marked Since Rupture of Relations Between Vichy and U.S.

Domei

SAIGON, November 15.—Since the recent rupture of relations between France and the United States, there has been every indication that a friendly atmosphere conductive of closer cooperation with Japan is gradually rising among French citizens, especially among leaders of the French Indo-China Government-General.

This trend is shown by the recent reciprocation of courtesy visits between the respective representatives and leaders of the two countries. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, met Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, on two occasions, on November 11 and 13. These two meetings were subsequently followed by Vice-Admiral Decoux's visit to the Japanese Embassy on November 14.

On the same evening Ambassador Yoshizawa received approximately 50 leaders of French Indo-China, including General Pierre Mordant, Commander-in-Chief of the French Indo-China Forces.

PRINCE PAUL ARRESTED

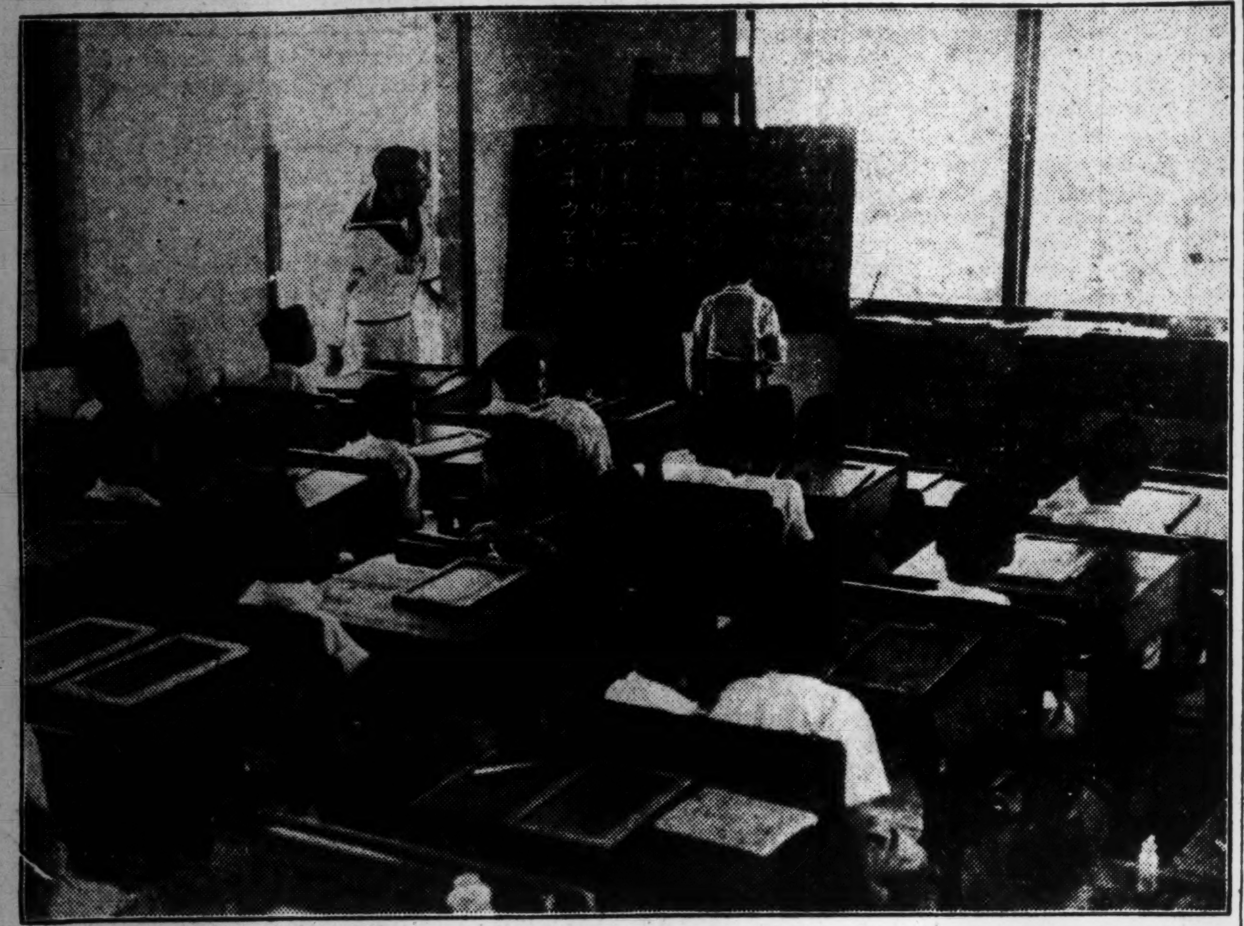
Ex-Regent of Yugoslavia Held As Captive at Kenya

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—Prince Paul, former Regent of Yugoslavia, who is reported to have escaped to Egypt after the failure of the coup d'etat attempted in the spring of 1940, was taken prisoner and detained in Kenya, Africa, it was announced in the House of Commons, London, yesterday, according to a D.N.B. report from Stockholm.

The reason for his capture as a prisoner is entirely unknown, the report added.

Learn Asiatic Tongue



Filipino children with their quaint hats are all attention as a sailor of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the role of teacher explains the characters in Japanese language written on the blackboard.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

RAPID STRIDES MARK P.I. TRANSPORTATION

Director Ogasawara Says Great Progress Also Seen in Communication, Shipping

Domei

MANILA, November 14.—Within the six months since the fall of Corregidor, remarkable progress has been made in the fields of transportation and communication in the Philippines, declared Mitsuhisa Ogasawara, Director of the Traffic Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration, in an interview here today.

Speaking of land transportation Mr. Ogasawara revealed that 75 per cent of the railway lines in Luzon Island have resumed passenger and freight service, thus facilitating civilian and military transportation. He added that the entire trunk line of Luzon Island will be restored to pre-war condition as soon as the part between Lucena and Legaspi has been repaired.

With regard to the reconstruction of highways, Director Ogasawara disclosed that work on the highway between Legaspi and Baguo was recently completed. He said that motor traffic on this highway is expected to begin in the near future.

He further revealed that reconstruction work on the highways in Mindanao Island and other areas is also being rushed.

Concerning shipping, Mr. Ogasawara asserted that shipping service between Luzon and other islands was resumed soon after the fall of Corregidor, with five lines now running from Manila.

"Wireless service is at present available between the Philippines and Japan Proper, China, Manchoukuo, Hongkong and other places, while plans to start telegraphic service to various places in the Southern Regions are now under way," he added.

Within the Philippines, he said, telegraphic communications were greatly facilitated when telegraph stations were opened recently in Manila and 11 other places. Plans are being studied to improve inter-island communications further.

The power-supply industry has been completely restored to normal. He added that a power station, the largest in the archipelago, was constructed in July and is now in operation.

He revealed that Japanese engineers recently discovered new and important sources of power in Mindanao and other areas, which, if, utilized in the future will add materially toward the development of the islands.

Four Planes Christened

A christening ceremony for four aircraft dedicated to the State by the Kirin Beer Brewery, Nippon Cloth Export Company and Sakamoto firm in Kanagawa Prefecture was held at 1:30 p.m. on Sunday at the Memorial Hall in Yokohama, reports the Asahi.

Japanese Residents Of Casablanca Safe In Spanish Morocco

Japanese residents in Casablanca, including Hiroshi Takawa, Japanese consul in Casablanca, are safe in Spanish Morocco, it was learned through Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador in Vichy, who has received word to that effect from the Spanish consul in Fez, French Morocco, states Domei.

PETAIN HOLDS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS STATE PROBLEM

Premier Laval and Count De Brinon Attend Urgent Cabinet Meet at Vichy

Domei

VICHY, November 15.—The French Government called an urgent Cabinet conference this afternoon, and under the chairmanship of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, urgent problems of the State were discussed.

At this conference were present Premier Pierre Laval, all Cabinet members and Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-Large, and liaison officer with the German authorities at Paris.

Domei

VICHY, November 15.—Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-Large, liaison officer with the German authorities at Paris, reached Vichy this noon, and it is reported that he will return to Paris tomorrow after conferring with the Vichy authorities.

RAID ON CHIANG'S BASE MADE BY NIPPON PLANES

Military Works of 92nd Army in Yingchow, Anhwei Province, Smashed

Domei

PEKING, November 15.—Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China announced that units of the Japanese Air Force today raided the base of the Chungking 92nd Army under the command of Li Hsien-chou in Yingchow, Anhwei Province, smashing the larger part of the military establishments there.

Following the raid, the announcement added, the air force discovered a detachment of the 92nd Army engaged in battle with a Japanese unit in the Hwoho basin and subjected enemy troops trying to cross to the northern bank of the river to heavy machine-gun fire.

All of the Japanese aircraft returned safely to their base.

Last Rites for Tanimoto

The naval funeral for the late Vice-Admiral Umataro Tanimoto, former Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, was held at 10 a.m. on Sunday at the Navy Memorial Hall at Saseho. Prominent leaders of the Imperial Navy attended the service.

INDUSTRY PLEDGES SOLID COOPERATION

Government Officials Hear Constructive Views of Industrialists at Confab

Various constructive views were aired from among the 220 industrial leaders of this nation on Sunday when at their conference with Government officials at the official residence of Premier-General Hideki Tojo, they were asked for their opinions as to the best method by which the industrial setup of this country could be adjusted to contribute to the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. Some leaders supported the advisability of establishing an Industrial Board in the Government while others stressed the necessity of introducing a more concrete authoritative system for the realization of industrial expansion.

The meeting opened at 10 a.m. with an opening address by Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Planning Board. Then, Premier Tojo urged all the assembled industrialists to give their unstinted cooperation to the Government to increase industrial productivity.

Opinions Aired

After a recess for lunch the conferees resumed their seats to air their respective opinions in answer to the Government's request to do so.

Industrial efficiency has often been held in check, an industrial leader opined, because of the ramified and complicated sources of governmental supervision. These sources should be simplified so that supervision would not hamper the spontaneous growth of industry. To effect this, an administrative organ solely devoted to supervision, such as a War Industry Ministry or an Industrial Board should be established in the Government.

As to fostering the rapid growth of the most important industries in wartime, such as the machine industry, it was urged by an industrial representative, that some form or system should be introduced to enhance productivity. This could be attained by a more intensive standardization of products than at present.

One representative opined that the prevailing system of paying industrial workers should be more flexible. In this new arrangement the better qualified technicians could be rewarded as much as possible in disregard of the various existing control measures for salaries and wages.

These views were listened to very attentively by the Government leaders who promised that they would be taken up for consideration by the interested authorities.

Closing Speech Given

The conference came to an end at 5 p.m. with the thanks expressed by the Government to the invited and the answer to the Government by Kenjiro Matsumoto, President of the Coal Control Association, on behalf

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS WILL DELIVER ANNIHILATIVE BLOW TO ALLIED POWERS

Massing of American, British Forces in North Africa Welcomed by Germany

DECISIVE BATTLE LOOMS

U.S., Britain Planning Political, Military Invasion of Spain, Turkey

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—The security of Europe which seemed to have been menaced a little as the result of the United States invasion of French North Africa, has now been completely restored by the Axis forces which lost no time to march into unoccupied France for the defense of the coastal regions of Southern Europe, in the opinion of well-informed quarters here.

According to these quarters, the landing on French territory in North Africa by United States forces will offer an opportunity to the Axis to deal a fatal blow to the Allied forces in the near future, and in this sense the operations are welcomed by the Axis.

So far the Axis forces have had no chance to fight a decisive battle against the main force of the Allied navies, with the result that the prosecution of the war on the part of the Axis has been hindered, opines these quarters, which continue:

Must Concentrate Forces

However, the United States and Britain have now embarked upon aggressive operations against Europe with North Africa as their base. For the satisfactory realization of these operations, it is necessary for the Allies to concentrate several million troops and the major proportion of their naval and air forces, to which the Axis forces will be able to deal an annihilative blow.

Already the Italo-German air forces are carrying out fierce attacks against the Allied forces in Bougie and Oran, while German U-boat units are resorting to intensive counter-offensives against the enemy in the port of Casablanca, already claiming over a dozen enemy warcraft and transports during three days of hostilities.

Should this state of affairs continue, the damage expected to be inflicted on enemy transports and troops would amount to a vast figure during the coming several months.

The Times, London, took up the problem of the neutrality of Spain and Turkey and declared to the effect that the invasion of Turkey by the Axis is imminent.

However, this is nothing but a manifestation of Allied "nerve" warfare tactics against neutral countries.

Allied Move Foreseen

There is no doubt that in the near future the United States and Britain will commence a military as well as political invasion of these neutral countries.

Should the United States and Britain dare to carry out these operations the Allied countries would be obliged to land powerful units to oppose German mechanized units on the continent.

In that event, the Axis forces are in a far more advantageous position because of their overland supply-routes, offering the Axis forces an opportunity to deal a fatal blow to the Allied forces on land and sea. Accordingly, the approach to the European continent of the Allied forces is welcomed by the Germans.

However, it would be advisable for the Axis to overthrow the Allied advance bases prior to the commencement of an Allied offensive against Europe so that the United States and Britain would be forced to give up their invasion program. In this connection, the Axis camp is believed to have mapped out the necessary counter-measures.

All Key Points Protected

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—All strategical key points on the Mediterranean coast in Southern France have been placed under the protection of the Axis forces, the German High Command announced at noon today.

The advance of the Axis forces into the unoccupied area has been completed very rapidly and without causing any friction, added the communique and the situation in various sectors is quiet as usual.

Japanese Statement Telling Truth Of Pacific Fight Impresses Europe

Announcement of Winning Battle in Guadalcanal Shatters Enemy Boast That Axis Forced to Take Defensive

Domei

ZURICH, November 15.—Much repercussion was occasioned all over Europe by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters' announcement made yesterday on the naval battle which took place in the neighborhood of Guadalcanal Island of the Solomon group, according to information reaching here.

As the result of the announcement, such impression that with the United States' landing on French North Africa, the Axis were forced to take the defensive was completely wiped out from the whole of Europe.

Particularly the fact that the Imperial Headquarters admitted frankly the Japanese Navy's loss including the serious damage of an over-aged capital ship served to add to the neutral countries' confidence in the Japanese Headquarters' announcement, inasmuch as the fact is in a sharp contrast to the attitude of the United States which hesitates to publish the result of naval battles every time.

Pointing out the exaggerated war results announced hitherto by the United States Government to alleviate the people's dissatisfaction, well-informed quarters are of the opinion that proof of severe damage suffered by the United States navy in the Guadalcanal Island battle is seen in the United States Government's announcement to the effect that the U.S. Government would desist from publishing the details of the battle from fear that publication may give information to the enemy.

ARTISTS WILL PAINT WAR ACTION MURALS

200 Will Work on Wall-Paintings to Be Dedicated to Heroes' Shrines

Wall paintings depicting the gallant deeds of the Imperial Fighting Forces on various war fronts, will be dedicated to the "Gokoku Jinja" or shrines for the souls of the war-dead in all prefectures throughout the country, reports the Nichi Nichi.

More than 200 artists of the Japanese and European schools of painting will be mobilized for this undertaking. The subjects of the pictures will include all famous battles of the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia.

The paintings will depict the actions performed by the units of the prefectures to which they will be dedicated.

About a dozen artists have already commenced collecting the materials for their paintings.

Kenji Yoshioka and Aritsune Hattori of the Education Ministry Exhibition and Saburo Ota and Nabesaburo Kizu of the Kofu-kai will paint pictures to be dedicated to the Gokoku Jinja of Aichi Prefecture.

Keiichi Fukuda and Kenshi Yajima of the Education Ministry Exhibition have been chosen for Hiroshima Prefecture, while Seiichi Kikuchi, Kaichi Kikuchi, Noboru Kunimatsu and Saburo Shigeno will paint for the shrine in Hokkaido.

REUNION OF ENVOY WANG AND DR. SHIDA REVEALED

Ambassador From Manchoukuo Was Formerly Student of Meiji Professor

In a dramatic reunion, Wang Yunchin, newly-appointed Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, met for the first time in 30 years, his old college professor Dr. Kotaro Shida, now President of Meiji University, when the latter called at the Manchoukuo Embassy Friday, states Domei.

In 1910, Mr. Wang was a student at Meiji University where he studied political science under Dr. Shida whose warm hospitality and friendship left a lasting impression on the brilliant Manchoukuo student.

It is recalled that the liberation of the entire Asiatic races and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere even in those days were the cherished dreams of Mr. Wang.

Salazar Sees Reich Envoy

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal confered with German Minister to Portugal, Baron von Hoyningen-Huene, on Friday.

SOVIETS REPULSED IN CAUCASUS FIGHT

German High Command Gives Report on Axis Gains in All War Sectors

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—The German High Command announced today as follows:

Caucasus Front: The German-Rumanian combined forces repulsed the powerful enemy unit's counter-attacks yesterday.

Eastern Front: All the enemy counter-attacks in Stalingrad city were repulsed successfully.

The German air force, in concert with the ground forces, carried out intensive bombings against the enemy artillery positions and air-fields on the eastern bank of the Volga River.

The Luftwaffe carried out also low altitude bombings on the enemy positions and concentrated troops in the lower reaches of the Don River.

In other sectors of the Eastern Front, German storming parties destroyed a large number of enemy positions and took many war prisoners and trophies.

The enemy counter-attacks in the Ilmen Lake and neighboring regions all ended in a failure as the result of the successful German defense operations.

German bombers and dive-bombers are bombing effectively day and night railway stations and trains in the Eastern Front.

African Front Results

Libya Front: In the Cyrenaica sector, the Axis forces offered stubborn resistance against the enemy and succeeded in moving westward after inflicting severe damage upon the enemy forces.

French North African Front: In the battle against the Allied forces which were carrying out landing operations, German submarine units sank the 20,107-ton transport, Warwick Castle, and another 6,000-ton cargo vessel, torpedoing also four other enemy transports.

The German air force carried out effective bombings against the port of Bougie and neighboring air-fields.

Off Bougie, German bombers bombed and inflicted severe damage to two enemy large-sized transports loaded with war-supplies and sank an enemy submarine in addition.

Meanwhile, German fighter planes shot down three enemy planes over the sea off Tunis.

Italy Reveals Results

Domei

ROME, November 15.—The Axis forces in Libya staged a fierce fight with the British in the Cyrenaica sector, the Italian High Command, announced today.

The communique said that the Axis aerial operations are actively kept up over the Mediterranean and French North Africa. Nine enemy planes were shot down by the Axis fighters, while Italian high-angle

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Naval, Air Forces Deal Further Blows to 35 Transports

SINK 8 WARSHIPS

1 Battleship, 3 Aircraft Carriers, 8 Destroyers, 14 Cruisers Damaged

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—In a special communique issued today, the German High Command announced that the Axis naval and air forces, in close collaboration, attacked the enemy convoys off French North Africa and sank or damaged 22 vessels aggregating 183,000 tons. Among these sea-craft, 14 cargo vessels and large-sized transports totaling 102,000 tons were sunk, one large-sized tanker of 10,000-ton class was torpedoed, and seven cargo ships as well as large-sized transports totaling 71,000 tons were severely damaged.

Beside the above losses, the communique added the Allied forces sustained the damages of 35 transport-ships and cargo vessels totaling 234,000 tons. Several of them seem to have been so severely damaged that they cannot be used for a long time to come.

Moreover, the Axis naval and air forces sank three enemy cruisers, one destroyer and four patrol boats and inflicted damages to one battleship, three aircraft carriers, one large sized destroyer, 14 cruisers and seven destroyers and patrol boats.

Warwick Castle Sunk

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 15.—A German submarine sank the British transport, Warwick Castle, of 20,107 tons, a 6,000-ton merchant vessel, and also torpedoed and greatly damaged six other transports, off the coast of North Africa, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Italian Planes Active

Domei

ROME, November 15.—During the period of eight days from November 6 to 13, the Italian air force shot down 69 planes of the Allied forces, sank two cruisers, a large destroyer and two large-sized transports, and damaged at the same time an aircraft-carrier, two cruisers, a large destroyer and a number of merchantships.

Italians Sink 5 Ships

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, November 14.—An Italian submarine entered today the port of Bougie, Algeria, North Africa, which is occupied by the American-British forces, and sank one 10,000-ton enemy steamer anchored there.

Meanwhile, an Italian submarine unit operating in the Atlantic sank today four enemy ships totaling 22,450 tons.

U-Boats Sink 7 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—The German High Command announced today that the German submarines had sunk seven Allied ships, and gave the following particulars:

In the North African waters, the City of Cairo (8,034 tons) loaded with tin and iron ore, and heading for Capetown; one British vessel loaded with airplanes (3,799 tons) heading for Bombay from Capetown; the Examiner (4,969 tons); and the schooner, Star of Scotland (2,290 tons) on its way to Brazil, were sunk.

A solitary German submarine operating in the mid-Atlantic attacked and sank three British merchant vessels; namely, the New Guiana (7,000 tons), the Start Point (5,293 tons), and the City of Lipon (6,368 tons).

The German submarines in the Atlantic, evading the vigilant watch of the British air force, advanced to the Arctic and attacked an enemy transport fleet, consisting of three vessels and one destroyer. Two vessels, totaling 12,000 tons, were badly damaged.

12 CHINESE PLAYERS TO PERFORM IN JAPAN

Yen Hwei Chu, Famous Actress From Peking to Make Debut Here on Nov. 28

Miss Yen Hwei Chu, one of China's leading actresses, and a protege of the famous female impersonator, Mei Lan Fan, will come to Japan soon upon the invitation of the Shochiku Company to perform for about a month in Tokyo and Osaka, Domei reports.

Her troupe which consists of 12 actors and actresses and seven musicians will present "Gubijin Monogatari" and "Mokuran Jyugun" at the Kabuki Theater here for three days commencing November 28. After a brief rest, the Chinese Company will appear at the Kokusai Theater in Asakusa for two weeks in the same plays.

From December 23, the party will perform in Osaka for six days. Miss Yen and her troupe are scheduled to return to Peking, the home of Chinese classical drama, at the end of the year.

"Gubijin Monogatari," or The Tale of Gu, The Beauty, is a famous Chinese classical drama which depicts the sacrifice of a beautiful woman when she is besieged in a castle during a war.

In the "Mokuran Jyugun," the plot hinges around a general's daughter who poses as a man and joins the army and finally becomes a field marshal. She finally reveals her identity to an officer with whom she has fallen in love.

Kikunosuke, Japanese kabuki-actor, who met Miss Yen in Hsinking during his tour a few months ago said that she is 22 years old, tall, beautiful and somewhat like Miss Sanae Takasugi, star of the Shochiku studio. Her stage movements he said, are very mature.

NORTH BORNEO ABUNDANT IN EXCELLENT WOODPULP

Pulp From Tawao Suitable For Making Paper, Staple Fiber, Rayon

Pulp obtainable in the districts around Tawao, North Borneo, is most suitable for manufacturing paper, staple fiber and rayon, it was revealed today by Yorishige Asada, forestry expert of the Imperial Forestry Association, who recently returned here aboard the exchange liner, Asama Maru, from Tawao where he had been interned by the British authorities at the outset of the Greater East Asia War, reports Domei.

"A certain variety of trees found in Tawao can be used in the manufacture of pulp," he said. "Trees in North Borneo grow quickly because of the favorable weather conditions.

"Some trees grow to a height of about 40 feet and measures half a foot in diameter in only two and a half years and in ten years reach a height of 80 feet and a thickness of one foot.

"Consequently, much can be expected from the forests near Tawao and other areas in the Japanese regions of the South."

It is recalled that the Imperial Forestry Association started its investigations and researches in the virgin forests of Malaya, Sumatra and Borneo in 1937 and established an experiment station in Tawao.

New Square Park Opened

C.P.S.

NANKING, November 14.—With the completion of artistic arrangements, the New Square Park (Hsin Chieh Kou Park) was opened on November 12, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic. A bronze statue of Dr. Sun was unveiled on the same day at the new park.

Kansai Notes

Under the joint auspices of the German-Japanese Association of Kobe and the Kyoto German Cultural Institute, a lecture on the subject of "Japanese-German Cultural Relationship" will be delivered by Assistant Professor Yonosuke Nakagawa of the Kyoto Imperial University at the Musen Kaikan in Kobe on Friday, November 20, from 6:30 p.m.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 14 included: Mr. K. Maida, Mr. K. Nishimoto, Mr. K. Sada, Mr. R. Ushigome, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ono, Mr. I. Uwata, Mr. Nishida, Mr. Sakurai, Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Sakaide.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 13: Mr. and Mrs. M. Abe, Misses Abe, Mr. K. Abe, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hidaka, Mrs. S. Kotera, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meguro, Mr. K. Nozawa and Mr. K. Uyesuka.

Nice Rice Yield

Down in Macassar, Celebes, joy reigns supreme. The latest rice plantings which the inhabitants had been watching with eagerness turned out to be a great success. The golden fields dancing and waving were a sight that gladdened the hearts of all the farmers. The people were not only surprised at the quantity the plantings yielded but the quality of the crop had surpassed their hopes. Proudly showing a sample of the rice harvest to the Japanese soldiers (above) are two happy citizens of Macassar. The Japanese soldiers look very glad themselves as they fondly touch the rice. Is it any wonder they feel that way when they themselves had a direct share in the bountiful outcome of the rice plantings? These soldiers in their spare time had imparted to the people their knowledge of producing rice that they had gained in Japan.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

BIRTHDAY OF POET BASHO COMMEMORATED IN MIE

Greatest Master of Haiku Poems Honored on 300th Birth Anniversary

A ceremony in commemoration of the 300th birthday anniversary of Basho Matsuo, the greatest master of Haiku poems, was held at 7:30 a.m. on Sunday at Ueno, Mie Prefecture, the native place of the celebrated poet, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The ceremony was held under the sponsorship of the Iga Culture and Industry Association to mark the completion of the "Haisei-den," a hall dedicated to Basho.

Congratulatory messages from Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking, and the Chairmen of the both Houses were read at the ceremony.

The event was closed at noon with the dedication of 8,000 Haiku poems composed by national school pupils of all parts of the country.

YAMADA LEAVES FOR CHINA

Expected to Conduct Shanghai Orchestra

Koscak Yamada of the Music Cultural Society and his suite, including Takeo Ito and Teruko Tsuji left Tokyo Station on Sunday at 3 p.m. by the special express train "Fuji", on their inspection tour to North and Central China and Mengchiang.

The purpose of the tour is to study the musical characteristics of the peoples of those regions in order to create new melodies embracing all the tonal qualities of the music of these regions and thereby bring the different nationalties into closer relationship.

The duration of their tour is still uncertain. On December 9, Mr. Yamada is scheduled to conduct the Shanghai Orchestra, previously attached to the Engineering Bureau in Shanghai.

NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED

Shanghai East Asia Development Society Holds First Meeting

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 15.—The inaugural meeting of the Shanghai East Asia Development Society was held at the Astor House Hotel here at 5 p.m. today attended by Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister stationed in Shanghai, Japanese Army and Navy officials also stationed here, including Lieutenant-Colonel Hikozane Yokoyama, chief of the Army Press Section in Shanghai, and other prominent leaders.

The newly-organized society will devote itself to the general development of East Asia in close cooperation with the Koa Domei or the East Asia Development League.

Remains of Leader Of Japanese Forces In Borneo Return

The ashes of the late General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Borneo, who was killed in an accident off the northern coast of Borneo last September, arrived in Tokyo Saturday afternoon, states Domei. The ashes were received at the Tokyo station by messengers of the Imperial Princes of the Blood, Toshitate Maeda, the eldest son of the late General, as well as other relatives and friends. Also present at the station were Premier General Hideki Tojo, who was a close friend of the late General Marquis Maeda, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Nobuyuki Abe, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, and Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Minister.

Soviets Repulsed In Caucasus Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

artillery corps positioned in Pantellaria Island downed one plane.

Formations of Italian bombers raided several anti-Axis air bases in French North Africa, blowing up many enemy planes from low altitudes, added the communique.

On Sunday, an Italian submarine attacked a British cruiser of the Leander class (7,270 tons) with two torpedoes in Bougie Bay resulting in the vessel's sinking.

Meanwhile, the High Command announced that an Italian torpedo-plane unit suddenly attacked an enemy fleet in the east Mediterranean, and heavily damaged one enemy destroyer.

Moreover an Italian submarine sank an armored British merchantman of about 10,000 tons in the Atlantic and also sank another armored British merchantman after a severe bombardment.

The communique revealed the Italian submarines in the past 10 days sank more than 30,000 tons of enemy vessels.

Shanghai Asia Body Formed

SHANGHAI—The Shanghai Asia Development Association, which is created along the lines of the East Asia League in Japan, was inaugurated here recently. The association will promote collaboration between the Japanese and Chinese people and foster Asiatic culture.

Kishi to Tour North Districts

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi is scheduled to leave here at 1:30 p.m. on Wednesday for the northern districts, where he will inspect the factories of the Nitto, Katakura and other spinning concerns. The Minister is due to return to Tokyo on Thursday.

PROGRAM TO REBUILD BURMA IS REVEALED

Touches Roads for Traffic of Goods, Stadiums and Houses For Paupers

Domei

RANGOON, November 15.—Through the radio last Friday, Sandula U Sein, Reconstruction Secretary of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, announced a part of the reconstruction program as follows:

1. Reconstruction of four roads: Repair and reconstruction work will be started as early as possible on the four roads including that of the Rangoon-Mandalay section. Steady preparations are being made for the trunk Rangoon-Mandalay road which is important for the exchange of foodstuffs and other materials between the northern and southern parts of Burma.

2. The bridge and road repair works will be placed under the direct control of the Central Administrative Organ.

3. As meeting places of the people, stadiums to accommodate 5,000 will be established in various parts of Burma. The stadiums will be equipped with libraries and gymnasiums.

4. Paupers whose dwellings were reduced to ashes by the British scorched-earth tactics will be furnished with funds for the reconstruction of their dwellings. The funds furnished are to be refunded on a five-year installment plan.

In the meantime, through radio, Thakin Tun Thon, Secretary of Agriculture of the Central Administrative Organ, clarified the agricultural policy of Burma on last Saturday.

According to his speech, Burma intends to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War through furnishing Japan as much as possible with agricultural products.

The Secretary of Agriculture stressed that his agricultural policy is in attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for Burma herself and dwelt upon the measure being taken by the Central Administrative Organ for the improvement of the status of tenant farmers with a remarkable success through the aid extended by the Japanese Military Administration.

3 JAPANESE STUDENTS TO STUDY IN INDO-CHINA

Plans for Invitation of Exchange Scholars Announced By Board of Information

With the Students Exchange Agreement between Japan and French Indo-China effective from next year, plans for invitation of exchange students applications were announced today by the Board of Information.

According to the plans, the number of exchange students to be selected will be three and the term of study will be three years.

During their study in French Indo-China, exchange students will be allowed a monthly expense of 280 piastres from the Education Department of the Government-General of French Indo-China.

Industry Pledges Solid Cooperation

(Continued From Page 1)

of the industrial leaders. Mr. Matsumoto said in substance:

"We are glad to have been given a deeper insight into the significance of the current war, especially by the most elucidating and impressive speech of Premier General Tojo. I can pledge here that all of us who are engaged in industry will be united into a solid body to fulfil our duties under the guiding principle of contributing to the successful execution of the present war. We hope in this connection that the Government will hold similar conferences as often as possible."

Hangchow Holds Sport Meet

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, November 14.—For the purpose of enhancing the people's interest in physical culture, the Chekiang branch of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association sponsored an athletic meeting recently participated in by Chinese and Japanese youth.

Press Comments

Monday, November 16

ASAHI—Winter Comes to the Eastern Front
TOKYO SHIMBUN—America Mentally Deranged; It Might Have Been

Winter Comes to the Eastern Front

ASAHI—With the battle for Stalingrad marking the last military operations for this year, a bitter winter is about to visit the Eastern Front for the second time since the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet war. And indeed, the advent of the cold season must be the last ray of hope for the Soviet Union which, due to inefficiency on the part of America and Britain to form a second front, had to fight desperately throughout.

During last winter, the Soviet forces succeeded in counter-attacks to a certain extent and consequently, it is only natural that they should place expectations in future counter operations again by taking advantage of winter, but it must be remembered that various factors for the coming winter have undergone considerable changes.

Firstly, the blows sustained by the Soviet forces during the summer months have indeed been great, and as a result of the loss of military as well as economic bases in the whole of southern Russia, the source on foodstuffs and the producing capacity of the country have deteriorated considerably, thus lowering the power of resistance.

Secondly, the German forces have gained much through trying experiences encountered during the last winter and all preparations doubtless have been completed so as to avoid repetition of similar difficulties. This can be amply surmised from the statement of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in which he declared that the German forces await this winter under completely new circumstances much different from those of the previous year.

Complete as the German preparations for the coming season may be, however, it must be considered inevitable that they will be affected, to a certain measure of extent, by the restraint of Nature, but on the other hand, the Soviet forces must likewise face the consequences of General Winter. Dullness and inactivity in the Eastern Front, therefore, will no doubt be the general aspect of war, and there will be no such major engagements as to seriously influence the fighting situation. It is inevitable that both sides should attach importance to replenishing foodstuffs and enhancing the fighting power.

It is not entirely impossible that Germany, by availing itself of the surplus strength thus created in the Eastern Front, should shift some of its units to the North African front to deal a blow to the Anglo-American invaders.

At any rate, all indications point to a conclusion that the decisive battle between Germany and the Soviet Union will have to be carried on to next year, thereby adding more to the protracted character of the Reich-Soviet War. Attention at this juncture must be drawn to special efforts exercised by Germany to cope with the situation thus created.

In the course of his speech on September 30, when the objectives of the capture of Southern Russia was nearly attained, Fuehrer Hitler declared that improvements would be effected in the occupied territories in the Soviet Union during next year and that industrial key points would be constructed in this zone. This is evidence that the Reich-Soviet war has entered into a new stage wherein construction will be carried on simultaneously with fighting.

For the price of its war against the Soviet Union, Germany has acquired regions amply producing materials indispensable for a prolonged war. The situation being such as it is, the Anglo-American plan of bleeding Germany to death through a maritime blockade is bound to end in failure. Herein lies the great meaning the Reich-Soviet war has brought about to the World War as a result of this year's fighting.

America Mentally Deranged

TOKYO SHIMBUN—About this time a year ago Ambassador Saburo Kurusu arrived at Washington, flying across the Pacific with portended storm, and there prevailed a singularly tense atmosphere on the eve of decision as to peace or war at the Japan-American conversations. Previous to that the United States and Britain had been making frantic efforts to strengthen their encirclement against Japan and prior to the Japan-American conversations held at Washington, Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox had vauntingly talked of the United States navy's completion of war preparations against Japan, while Winston Churchill also had openly served threats at Japan's door, they all not knowing a whit that four weeks later the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor would be dealt a crushing blow and the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales would be sent to the sea bottom to perish.

All these, however, were the results of the arrogant and impudent demands made by Roosevelt at the Japan-American conversations, and the present miserable predicament of America and Britain is only what they themselves have brought upon themselves.

Perhaps America and Britain saw in Japan's special dispatch to Washington of Ambassador Kurusu, the probable lack of fighting will on Japan's part. They apparently slighted Japan with respect to her fighting power. As the result of their failure to understand this spirit of Nippon, they have had to suffer a general retreat from East Asia. The United States fleet in less than a year since the opening of hostilities has lost its major portion and in a brief period an amazing turn in history has been witnessed.

All this is only the result of the crazy acts of America and Britain. An Occidental adage has it that "God will first make him mad who is to be brought to ruin." America at the Japan-American conversations assumed an extremely arrogant attitude and after the opening of hostilities she exerted hard pressure and oppression upon the Japanese residents in that country. In short, the United States under the Roosevelt administration shows signs of her mental derangement. This probably may be the first step to her ruin.

It Might Have Been

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Japanese Army and Navy Forces' forcible attack on Guadalcanal Island meant their hitting at the last strategic base of the United States in carrying out her counter-offensive against Japan from the south. Its strategic significance is extremely great. United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox proudly stated some time ago that the operations off the Solomons had a decisive meaning in American strategy, but now he says that the loss of these islands would give no serious effect to the United States. The brave fight staged by the Japanese in this southern sea area indicates indeed a decisive fight between Japan and America on the grandest scale ever staged since the commencement of the present war. It would not be too much to say, therefore, that its outcome will spell a decisive significance for the future operations.

It is nearly a year since the war was started to annihilate America and Britain. The Japanese operations during this period have achieved unprecedentedly great results, which have enabled Japan to establish an invincible position. Thus the enemy's incorrigible desire to carry out a counter-offensive against Japan has now become extremely difficult of materialization. America's slogan of "Don't forget Pearl Harbor" is yet not at all menacing to us. Of course, unwariness or unguardedness on our part is a taboo and it could be perhaps conceivable that America at the coming opportunity of the first anniversary of the opening of hostilities may plan a revenge on Japan as to the Pearl Harbor debacle they suffered at the hands of the Japanese. But the enemy, though belatedly, must have realized during the past year of war, particularly after August in the vicinity of the Solomons, that he is almost powerless before the might of the Imperial Forces.

With the approach of the first anniversary of the day on which an epochal alteration was effected in world history, there may be many among the American public who heave a deep sigh in reviewing the 12 months of war, but so long as the attitude of mental disorder continues among the Americans, they are bound to continue heaving deep sighs of disappointment.

Tokyo Heroes' Ashes To Be Transferred To Koishikawa Ward

Ashes of Tokyo war dead will be ceremonially transferred to the recently completed Tokyo War Dead Monument at Koishikawa, beginning today. On November 24 an elaborate memorial service will be held in front of the monument, attended by 4,000 persons including Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo and representatives of the city's 35 wards, and members of the bereaved families.

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POPULATION CONFERENCE AT KANDA COMES TO END

Meetings Were Attended by Many Government Officials And Organizations

The national conference on population problems concluded Saturday afternoon at the Hitotsubashi Hall and the Jyosui Kaikan, Kanda, states Domei.

The meetings again were attended by representatives of the Home, Welfare, Education, Commerce and Industry ministers, the National Association, the Board of Information, Japan Women's Association, Dai-Nippon Sangyo Hokokukai (the National Service Industrial Association) and other organizations, totaling more than 600.

Reports were made and discussions held on practical measures to be taken for promoting the welfare of the various races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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IRISA'S AIR UNIT CITED FOR BRILLIANT ACTION IN BATTLE OFF JAVA

Discovered and Immediately Began Attack On Warships

2 VESSELS WERE SUNK

Splendid Achievements Contributed to Fall of Singapore And Dutch Indies

The Air Unit under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Toshiie Irisa performed meritorious service when on February 4 it discovered and destroyed or trapped the combined American and Dutch fleet in the sea off Java, thus cutting off the supply line to the doomed stronghold of Singapore, and contributing materially toward the success of later campaigns in this region.

The fleet consisted of about six cruisers and several destroyers, and was made up of the remnant warships that had fled from the Philippines and other sectors, other warships which had taken part in the battle which resulted in the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and of Australian warships going north from Australia. American, British, Dutch and Australian ships were in this fleet which had assembled in the Dutch Indies area, and encouraged by the false report about Allied success in the Macassar Sea battle, had ventured out on the offensive.

The Air Unit under Lieutenant-Commander Irisa at once discovered the fleet, and braving the furious fire from the enemy, launched into a terrific attack at 11:50 a.m. on February 4, ultimately trapping the enemy fleet.

One Dutch B class cruiser of the Java type (6,670 tons) was sunk, one American A Class cruiser of the Augusta type (9,050 tons) was sunk, and another Dutch B class cruiser of the Java type was badly damaged. The rest were thrown into utter confusion. The Air Unit suffered the loss of only one plane.

The splendid achievements scored on this occasion contributed to the fall of the British stronghold in East Asia, Singapore, and to the unconditional surrender of Java on March 9, thus considerably aiding the later Japanese operations in the East Indies sector.

CITATION

For meritorious services performed in destroying the combined American and Dutch fleet in the Sea Battle off Java on February 4, the air unit under the leadership of Lieutenant-Commander Irisa attached to the O O Naval Air Corps has been awarded a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the fact has been brought to the gracious notice of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. Sunday.

The citation follows:

The Air Unit commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Irisa, attached to the O O Naval Air Corps.

On February 4, 1942, whilst engaged in searching for enemy forces on the sea off Java, the above discovered a combined American and Dutch fleet whose chief strength consisted of about six cruisers.

The above immediately commenced a fierce and accurate bombardment, in face of infinite peril from enemy fire, and immediately sank two cruisers, badly damaged another, and threw the rest into panic. This contributed greatly to the success of subsequent operations in the Dutch Indies.

In recognition of the above meritorious service a citation is hereby awarded.

May 27, 1942.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet

WANG CHING-WEI LEAVES TO INSPECT WUHAN AREA

Nanking President Is Accompanied by Chief Leaders of National Government

Domei

NANKING, November 14.—The Publicity Ministry of the National Government issued an official communique at noon today announcing that President Wang Ching-wei left here for Hankow by air at 9:00 o'clock this morning with the object of inspecting the political conditions prevailing in the Wuhan district.

The announcement added that President Wang was accompanied by a suite composed of Chen Chun-fu, chief secretary of the Executive Yuan, Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng, Foreign Mnister Chu Min-i, Foreign Vice-Minister and Lieutenant-General Matsui, military adviser to the National Government.

P.I. PLANS CELEBRATION ON 1ST WAR ANNIVERSARY

Elaborate Program Now Being Prepared for Big Festival On December 8

Domei

MANILA, November 14.—The whole Philippines will celebrate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which falls on December 8 as the day of the revival of the Philippines, it was revealed.

An elaborate program of celebrations is now being prepared by the Central Administrative Organ of the Philippines under the supervision of Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Filipino Administrator.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Governor Riveoal Says People Will Cooperate Even More Than at Present

Domei

SAIGON, November 14.—Mr. Henri Georges Riveoal, Governor of Cochin China, in his first press interview with Japanese correspondents today expressed complete unanimity with the declaration made by Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux emphasizing French Indo-China's desire to strengthen its existing cordial relations with Japan.

Although a critical situation prevails at present in France and French possessions in North Africa as the result of the unprovoked attack by the Anglo-American powers, the French people in Indo-China are enjoying a peaceful existence thanks to Japan's protective influence, the Governor said.

He added that the people of French Indo China in the future would cooperate even further with the Axis powers.

NORTH CHINA YOUTH CORPS TO HOLD INAUGURAL MEET

Domei

PEKING, November 13.—The recently organized North China Youths' Corps to promote the new national movement will hold its inaugural meeting on December 8 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

About 10,000 youths representing the four provinces and three special municipalities in North China will gather here for the ceremony.

The corps is composed of boys and girls students of North China.

Its executive organ is made up of Wang I-tang chairman of the North China Political Council as supervisor, Yin Tung, vice chairman of New National Movement, as deputy supervisor, and Chou Tso-jen, Director of Educational Board.

Soviets Distrust Allies

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 14.—Reports reaching here indicate that the Soviet Government regards the Anglo-American landings in North Africa as a manifestation of Anglo-Saxon colonial ambitions. At the beginning of the present operations it was believed by the Soviets that the American landings on Algiers would be the starting point for the second front, but the Soviets have been forced to change their viewpoint with the start of the Axis counter-operations, it is said.

BIGGER PRODUCTION URGED BY PREMIER

Government Officials and Industrialists Meet for Study Of Measures

Premier Hideki Tojo was host at an informal conference he held at his official residence Sunday morning with representatives of various industrial and commercial enterprises for accelerated expansion of productivity.

While Navy Minister Shimada, Education Minister Hashida, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino and Communications Minister Terashima were out of town travelling, all the rest of the Cabinet members, Vice Ministers and other Government officials concerned were present besides the 220 or more representatives of producers from all parts of the country.

In the course of an impassioned speech lasting more than an hour and a half, Premier Tojo pointed out the urgent necessity of strengthening the fighting power of the nation through increased production in order to win the War of Greater East Asia and asked for the whole-hearted and positive cooperation of industrialists and commercial enterprisers with the officials of the Government so that the total strength of the nation may be concentrated on the task of speeding up productivity expansion.

The central problem about which discussions, which were resumed in the afternoon after luncheon, revolved was: how to increase and strengthen productivity important for covering the consumption of material involved in the War of Greater East Asia and for nourishing the armed prowess of the nation. Toward this end it was urged that the quarters responsible for increased production should be clearly defined; that the existing equipment in plants and shops should be effectively utilized; productive efficiency heightened; improvements effected in labor conditions where found necessary; raw materials and facilities effectively utilized and invention and discoveries calculated to enhance productivity encouraged in a more positive manner.

Basing them on long years of valuable experience, industrial representatives expressed their opinions on these questions and the officials present gave replies by way of explaining the Government's policies in regard to them. The assembly rose at 5 p.m.

Severs Relations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 15.—The Salvador Government yesterday officially announced its decision to sever diplomatic relations with France, according to a dispatch received here from San Salvador.

NAVY IMPREGNABLE IN SOLOMONS AREA, SUETSUGU ASSERTS

Former Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet Comments On Newest Victory

GLOOM OVERCASTS U.S.

Washington, Unable to Hide True Facts, Reports Campaign Is Still in Progress

While the United States is all but admitting its disastrous defeat in the South Pacific, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, declared Saturday that Japanese defense by land, sea and air in that area is so strong that the more frantically the Anglo-American forces attempt to reverse the tide of war the severer will be the damage to their fighting strength.

Asked to give his opinion on the results of the Guadalcanal naval action, Admiral Suetsugu, popularly acclaimed "Father of Submarine Warfare," remarked that fighting is continuing incessantly around the Solomons because aircraft activity in conjunction with the land forces forms a battle line in that sector.

"Thus" he said, "a trench warfare, so to speak, may be considered to have developed around the Solomons. In these engagements, Japan's defense has been proved to be as solid as a rock. The results show that the enemy have been dealt crushing blows in the innumerable battles that have been fought. The foothold Japan has secured in Greater East Asia is solid and unassailable. A three-dimensional defense front has been completed, so that the more desperately the enemy should attempt counter-offensives the heavier will be their damage in retreat.

Should Remain Calm

"The people of Japan should not be excited over every report of the results but remain calm in full confidence of the prowess of our fighting men, for the longer such battles continue, the more will the fighting strength of the enemy be depleted. Nor must we in any way wax self-complacent over our victories or relax vigilance because the enemy are tenaciously endeavoring to reverse the tide of war. The people must brace up more than ever before until the final victory is won."

A Domei dispatch from Lisbon relaying a report from Washington dated November 14 said that the United States Navy Department, unable to deny the facts in regard to the Solomons and Guadalcanal naval battles, issued a communique in which it admitted that a battle was going on in that area and that the combined fleet had suffered damage. The communique, however, presented the old camouflage that no details could be given for the time being as they would supply the enemy with useful information. The concluding remark that as the campaign in the South Pacific area was still in progress the situation should not be judged by the results of any single battle was considered interest-

(Continued on Page 2)

UNDERSEA TUNNEL FORMALLY OPENED BY MINISTER HATTA

Construction of Moji-Shimonoseki Submarine Passage Cost ¥50,000,000

TOOK 16 YEARS TO BUILD

New Era in Field of Transportation Has at Last Dawned In Asia

Culminating six years of hard and indefatigable work and at a cost of ¥50,000,000 the Kammon Railway Undersea Tunnel was formally opened to passenger traffic Sunday, when train No. 221 left the new Shimonoseki Station at 1:20 p.m. and proceeded to Moji Station at the other end of the tunnel, over jointless rails.

On the first train rode officials of the Shimonoseki Railway Construction Department, who upon arrival at Moji reported to the Railway Ministry on the safe passage of the train.

Meanwhile Train No. 222 bound for Honshu left Moji Station at 2:05 p.m. at the first up-train passing through the tunnel. It was followed by others in quick succession making a total number of 36 trains in all for the day.

The celebration of the successful completion and opening of the tunnel was held at 11 a.m. in the waiting-room of the Shimonoseki Station, attended by some 2,500 persons, including Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, former Railway Ministers and other personages.

Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Railway Minister Hatta, Lieutenant-General Keisuke Fujie, Commander of the Western Defense Headquarters, and other officials.

During a ceremony performed at 9:40 a.m., 14 persons were recipients of Imperial gifts while honors were awarded to 55 others, commended for meritorious services rendered in connection with the construction of the undersea tunnel.

The first suggestion on the advisability of constructing an undersea tunnel linking the mainland of Japan with the island of Kyushu was made in 1896 by Kyushiro Ogawa, then a director of the Seventeenth Bank.

Count Shimpei Goto, President of the Railway Board in 1911, brought up the same matter, but all who heard him laughed at his plan.

Undaunted, Count Goto asked Dr. Isamu Hiroi, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, to work on a plan for a bridge spanning the channel, at the same time asking Dr. Sakuro Tanabe, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, to work on a plan for an undersea tunnel.

In 1914 Dr. Tanabe submitted his plan for the tunnel which was adopted by the railway authorities in preference to Dr. Hiroi's bridge plans which called for an expensive undertaking. The plan was approved in 1918 by the 41st Diet Session. However, because of the inflation at the end of the World War and the great earthquake of 1923, the plan had to be shelved.

The first through train service between Shimonoseki and Moji began in 1901, when trains were ferried across the channel, but the con-

(Continued On Page 2)

14 BLENHEIM BOMBERS SHOT DOWN AT AKYAB BY JAPANESE AIRMEN

Axis Forces Intensify Activities On Northern and Western Africa

Aerial Units Destroy Huge Number of Enemy Warships and Merchantmen—Bourgie Heavily Raided

Domei

BERLIN, November 14.—As a counter measure to the American and British offensive in French territory in North Africa, the Germans and Italians are strengthening their defenses in Europe and sending out airplanes and submarines to destroy the enemy warships.

Warned by reports that "the German and Italian submarines in the Atlantic are concentrating in North and West African waters" the Allies are fully aware of the danger to their rear supply lines.

The combined war results announced by the German Headquarters of the fighting from November 10 to November 13 may be summed up as 134,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk. One A-class British cruiser of the Birmingham type was sunk, and several warships badly damaged.

On the North African coast, Axis submarines and airplanes are actively operating, and in the West African waters submarines are doing the chief damage. The air raids on the vessels in the Bourgie port continuing from the 12th have been particularly effective. The combined war results of the German offensive for the three days past are as follows:

Results attained by the air force.

(1) Sunk: 3 large merchant vessels, totaling 39,000 tons; 2 transport ships totaling 16,000 tons.

(2) Sunk or badly damaged: 5 destroyers.

(3) Badly damaged or set on fire: 2 cruisers.

(4) Badly damaged: 4 warships.

Results achieved by submarines.

(1) Sunk: 3 large transport vessels totaling 35,600 tons; 4 transport ships, totaling 29,000 tons; 1 cargo boat, 4,000 tons; 1 A-Class British cruiser of the Birmingham type; 1 destroyer; 1 patrol boat.

Badly damaged: 4 warships.

F.I.C. PAPERS URGE CLOSE COOPERATION

Need of Working Hand-in-Hand With Nippon Seen by Leading Saigon Journals

Domei

SAIGON, November 14.—Governor-General Jean Decoux's proclamation clarifying the stand of the French Indo-China government in view of the North African developments, particularly in relation to the Japanese-French Indo-China Joint Defense Agreement was given front page prominance in all local newspapers.

In editorials all papers stressed the necessity of further cooperation betwen French Indo-China and Japan.

The Opinion, an evening paper, editorially stated that as pointed out by Admiral Decoux, relations between Japan and French Indo-China are of paramount importance and it is impossible to lay too much stress on this fact.

The paper went on to say that Japan-French Indo-China relations were fixed more than two years ago by political, military and other agreements between the two nations. But the relations between the two countries have become firmer since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as a result of the conclusion of a joint defense agreement, the journal said.

While maintaining complete suze-

(Continued on Page 2)

F.I.C. INHABITANTS TRUSTING IN JAPAN

Indo-Chinese Exasperated by Actions Taken by U.S. In West Africa

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANOI, November 13.—With America's invasion of French territories in west Africa, French Indo-China's leanings are being noted with great interest, and developments indicate that the feeling is growing stronger in government circles here that at such a time when the homeland is in a weakened state and its possessions are being violated, it is absolutely necessary for French Indo-China to cooperate more firmly with Japan in order to preserve Indo-China as a place of peaceful living.

At the present time the Government-General of French Indo-China is directing its efforts to preventing any unrest among the French inhabitants and is doing everything to maintain peace and order among the Annamites. Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux has asked Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa for cooperation in this direction.

The understanding that French Indo-China has been able to remain safe only because of Japan's victories has also taken hold. Thus the French have greatly increased their faith in the Japan-French Indo-China Mutual Defensive Pact and have begun to desire earnestly a positive common front.

It is believed that Japan will take positive steps in leading French Indo-China and, from the viewpoint of French Indo-China defense, strengthen the military relationships between the two nations as well as bring closer economic and political ties.

The Japan-French Indo-China economic agreement, which is scheduled to undergo revision in the near future, will also be studied from various new angles, it is believed.

Under such conditions Ambassador Yoshizawa has cancelled his visit to Japan and will confer with Vice-Admiral Decoux in the near future. With the drastic change that has come about in the European situation, observers believe that the relationships between Japan and French Indo-China will become increasingly stronger.

Matsui Is in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, November 14.—General Iwane Matsui, Vice-President of the Asia Promotion League, arrived here by plane this afternoon from Tientsin in the course of an extensive inspection trip in North China.

General Matsui was visiting Manchoukuo and North Chna to confer with the leaders of the Hsinmin Society, the East Asiatic League, as well as the Concordia Association of Manchoukuo.

Enemy Craft Are No Match for Imperial Air Force

SENT DOWN IN FLAMES

Raiders Came in Waves From Early in Morning Till Late In Afternoon

Domei

FROM AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, November 15.—Fourteen British Blenheim bombers, enveloped in smoke and flames, were sent hurtling down to a watery grave beneath the rolling combers of the Bay of Bengal on November 10 after a fierce air battle over Akyab with the ever invincible Japanese airmen, compatriots of the Hero-God Major-General Tateo Kato.

The enemy planes made their raid at 3:40 a.m., dropping flare bombs as they swooped down on Akyab. They were joined by later reinforcements, till there were 33 planes in all. Under the instant and furious onslaught of the Japanese planes, however, the raid came to nothing and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

The enemy came in successive formations, but were met by the Japanese fighters who engaged them in battle sometimes as high as 3,000 meters and sometimes as low as 50 meters above the ground. One after another the Blenheim planes were sent down till fourteen of them had gone plunging headlong into the sea off Akyab.

The following eye-witness descriptions are taken from the accounts of three Japanese airmen who were interviewed at a certain base on Saturday:

Nakamura's Story

Captain Saburo Nakamura (Shiga Prefecture) gave the following account:

"Before dawn on the 10th I was aroused by the drone of powerful engines, and springing out, I found that the enemy aircraft were attacking Akyab, using flare bombs to guide them.

"The enemy bombers came in successive waves. But when day broke the enemy planes seemed to have withdrawn, for though we waited for them they did not appear.

"However, I led some planes up to 2,000 meters above Akyab, and was reconnoitering when at 1:05 p.m. I discovered six Blenheim bombers, escorted by eight Norfolk planes, flying low and attacking the city from the South.

"Instantly I led my formation against the enemy and commenced a flank attack. Four of the Norfolk fighters made a concerted rush at me, but I met them with a steady stream of well-directed machine-gun bullets. One of them at once went to pieces in mid-air. Another hurtled down and fell headlong into the shallows about fifty meters from the beach of Akyab. Due to the shallowness of the water, the plane kept on burning for about forty minutes.

"The remaining two fled northwards. Two of my planes went off in pursuit but had to come back as they had exhausted their ammunition.

"Commander Maruo, before this, had plunged to the attack against the Blenheim bombers, and successfully accounted for one of them. Unfortunately his own plane was hit, and it appeared that he must have committed self-destruction.

"All the Blenheim bombers, with the exception of the one sent down by Commander Maruo, were hit by anti-aircraft guns and brought down."

Takahashi's Account

Captain Shunji Takahashi (Akita Prefecture) gave the following account:

"At about 4:20 p.m. I discovered nine Blenheim bombers and one Norfolk fighter flying about 2,000 meters above ground to the Northwest, about forty or fifty kilometers from Akyab. I at once commenced the attack.

"There was only one enemy fighter, and that was no use to them. Under a fierce flank attack two of the Blenheims went down in flames. Immediately after this, I sent down another Blenheim. The place was where Hero-God Major-General Tateo Kato had distinguished himself, and

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE FORCES MARCHING TO OUST ENEMY AT GUADALCANAL

(Passed by the War Ministry)

VICTORY FOR NIPPON SEEN AS CERTAINTY

Writer From China Impressed By Fighting Spirit of Japanese Fliers

Japan can be confident of emerging victorious in this war with such well-trained fighters according to Ting Ting, a delegate from China to the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, who was greatly impressed by the daring spirit and superior training of the Japanese pilots on his visit to the Tsuchiura Air Corps. Mr. Ting, who is the private secretary to the head of the Education Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, has written many books, among which the most prominent are "Minor Incidents" and "Failure." His impression of the Japanese Air Force is as follows:

"I could not suppress my excitement when I actually witnessed the training of the future heroes at Tsuchiura as I had heard much of the spectacular victories of the Japanese Air Forces. Upon arriving at Tsuchiura, I was struck with the beauty of the landscape. Mt. Tsukuba loomed majestically on the left, while the shores of the lake shimmered in a golden hue. This scenery reminded me of West Lake in my country.

"First we inspected the strenuous training of the navy pilots of the Kasumigaura Air Corps. The superb techniques of the airmen were well-manifested in their performances of looping, and vertical ascending. The planes flew directly over our heads and disappeared immediately in the skies. We could easily imagine how the Prince of Wales had been sunk by such Japanese airmen. The firm and resolute spirit of these officers, created an indelible impression in my mind. The mighty power of the Japanese Navy can be seen in numberless victories, and I am sure that the contributing factor to these unprecedented victories was their superior spiritual training.

"From the Kasumigaura Air Corps, we proceeded to the Tsuchiura Air Corps. We arrived just in time to hear the new instructor's inaugural address. The boys in white unifoms rushed out from the hangars and barracks. They all appeared to be quick and alert. When they lined up in perfect order, they gave us the impression of an iron wall or an impregnable fortress. We were informed that the youngest among them was 14 years old, but all of them looked firm and resolute possessing an unflinching determination. These young boys in a few years would become the daring fighters who will defy death to crush their enemies. Words will not be sufficient to praise the noble spirit of these Eaglets who are every ready to face death in their service to the State.

"We, the delegates to the Conference are not able to fly or shoot, but we have our pen. We feel we must use this tool to prompt the peoples of Greater East Asia to cooperate in the task of liberating the Asiatics. Britain and the United States for many years have carried on their aggressive policy of exploitation treating the Asiatics as slaves in order the enrich their selfish interests. We, the Asiatics should awaken to this fact. Since the memorable day of the declaration of war, striking victories were scored by Japan, which has frustrated the fighting power of the enemy. Japan is fighting for the prosperity of East Asia, and we must cooperate with her in the prosecution of this sacred war. When I saw the superior training of the pilots and their daring spirit I was convinced of a victory for Japan.

"I feel I can do nothing but pay my highest respect to those young officers who are now under constant and strict training."

F.I.C. Papers Urge Close Cooperation

(Continued From Page 1)

tainty over French Indo-China, the French Government has been keeping step with Japan positively on the basis of a solemn pledge existing between the two nations. Despite the present world-wide upheaval, all people in French Indo-China now are able to enjoy a peaceful life as they did several years ago because of the friendly relations with Japan, the paper pointed out.

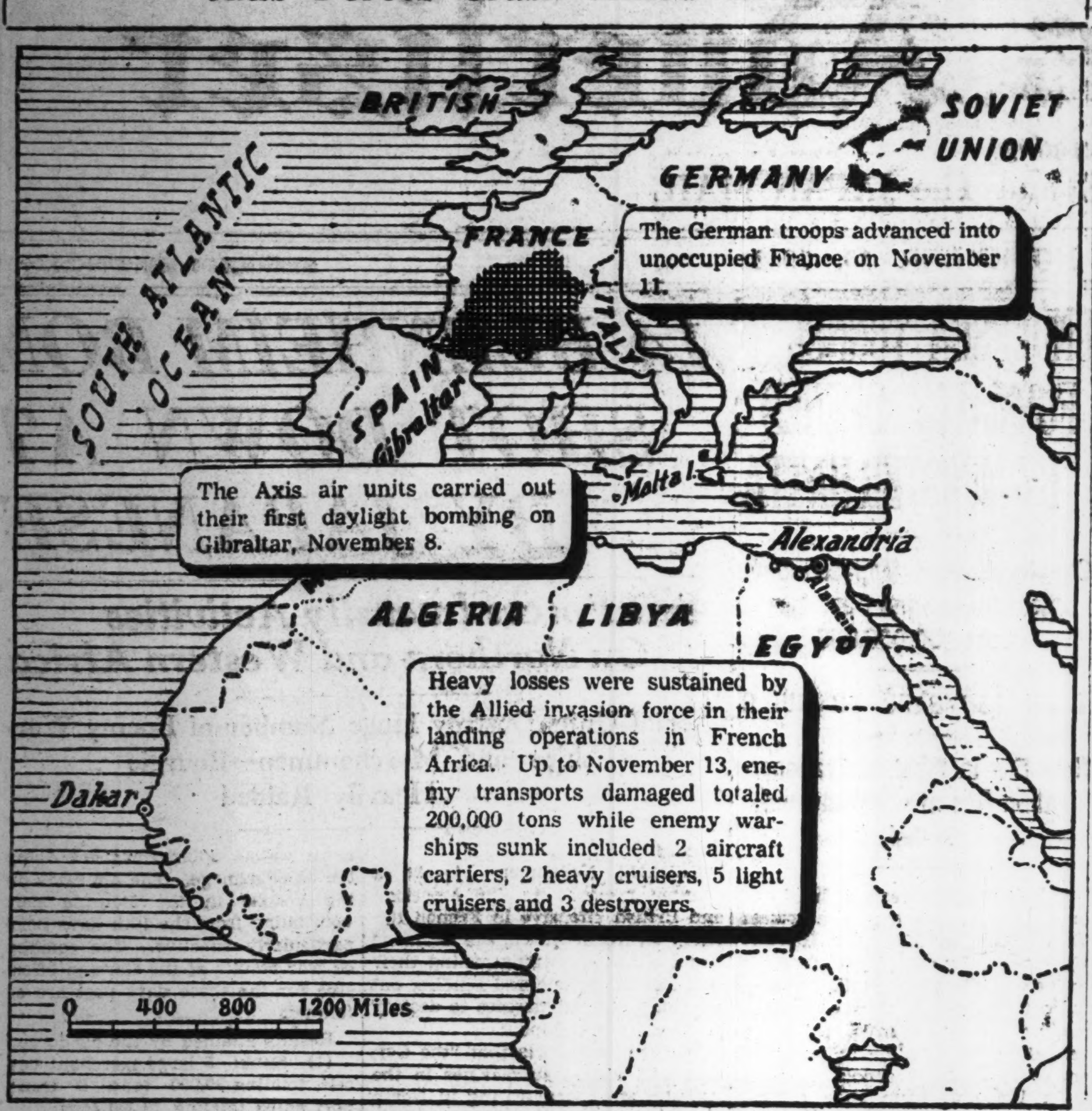
The journal concluded that all French and native inhabitants in French Indo-China should take advantage of the close friendship with Japan and hereafter make efforts to enhance the straightforward cooperative spirit existing between the two countries.

Exchange Agreement Signed

Domei

ROME, November 15.—Culminating a series of negotiations, a new exchange agreement for next year was formally signed here today between representatives of the Italian and Swiss Governments.

Axis Forces Crush Allied Invaders



UNDERSEA TUNNEL FORMALLY OPENED

(Continued From Page 1)

struction of the tunnel was keenly felt in later years because of the steady increase in traffic between the two points, and so it was in December 1926 that the Railway Ministry decided to start construction work, according to the plan.

For three years following 1928, geological and other investigations were conducted by Mayeo Oinouya, engineer of the Railways Ministry, who reported that ¥30,000,000 would be necessary to bore a tunnel, according to the shield process.

At the instance of General Sadao Araki, the Kammon Tunnel Committee was formed in July 1935 and in 1936 the 69th Diet Session approved ¥18,000,000 as construction expenses.

On November 1 of the same year construction work on the trial tunnel was started on the Moji end, and on January 7, 1937 at Shimonoseki.

The construction work, on both sides met with serious obstacles owing to underground faults. It was at 3 a.m. of October 3, 1938, that about 400 meters from Shimonoseki, the pine-props gave way flooding the works. Standing amidst a sea of muddy water, excavation Engineer Dentaro Umeki encouraged all to check the inroad of muddy water. Thrice their efforts ended in failure and it was only through the indomittable courage and determination of the workers that a major catastrophe was averted when the water was checked around 10 a.m. of the same morning.

After this incident, excavation work continued smoothly, thanks to good geological strata. On April 16, 1939, a total distance of 19.30 meters was excavated, setting a world record.

The last wall that separated the Moji and Shimonoseki workers in the trial-tunnel opened on April 19, 1939 with the pressing of an electric button by the Railway Minister at the Ministry of Railways.

The excavation work on the tunnel proper began on June 26, 1938. On June 7, 1939, a giant shield weighing 130 tons was set in motion which travelled at a rate of 80 centimeters a day, although later the advance rate was a little less than two meters a day on the average.

As the undersea work progressed on the Moji side, it became difficult to fill the cave with compressed air because of the loose strata. This difficulty was overcome by plastering the inside of the shield with mud. Extreme care was taken to adjust the pressure of the air inside the cave according to the tides. An over or under pressure would cause possible cave-ins flooding the tunnel. To avert such a calamity a station was built by the seaside at Komoriye for the sole purpose of measuring the tides.

There were times when the air pressure had to be raised to 38 pounds—close to 40 pounds, the world's record for work of this kind. The maximum pressure that a man can stand is estimated at 45 pounds. In this pressure man can work, at the most, only one and a half hour and therefore 16 shifts were employed in the excavation works.

In spite of all precautions, caisson disease at one time affected 26 workers. The caisson disease is a painful one, because the nitrogen in the compressed air remains in the system of the patient causing sharp pains. For the cure of those affected, Japan's only caisson disease hospital was established at Moji.

Meanwhile, dislocation after dislocation occurred in the strata on the Shimonoseki side. On June 29, 1941, 58 borings had to be made to inject cement in the tunnel-route ahead in order to consolidate the sea-bed and check the in-rushing water. All told 1,500 borings were made.

The excavation work of the undersea tunnel was completed on July 10 1941, when the last remaining wall was blasted away during a ceremonial meeting.

On November 10, 1941, the walls of the Shimonoseki side of the tunnel was completely dressed with concrete and the laying of the rails started on November 20. During the interval, Engineer Uemoto, who took a leading part in the excavation works of both the trial and tunnel proper, succumbed to his illness which had been aggravated by his zealous work.

The boring of the land tunnel on the Moji side was undertaken with the employment of the pneumatic method—the first time it was used in Japan—and was completed on November 4. Six caissons, each weighing from 2,000 to 5,000 tons, were lowered into places by February 28, 1942. The caisson process got under way in 1939 and cost ¥1,000,000 in expenditures and the labor of 100,000 men.

Rail connections were completed on April 13, 1942, making possible an uninterrupted trip from Aomori to Kagoshima.

His Majesty the Emperor on May 15 graciously sent a Chamberlain to inspect the tunnel. On November 2, decorations were granted by His Imperial Majesty to those persons who rendered distinguished services in the completion of the tunnel.

Another Moji-Shimonoseki tunnel will be opened next year and still another for the projected wide-gauge trunk line. An undersea highway is expected to be opened in 1948.

The day is not far off when the Kammon Strait will become the busy crossroads of maritime and undersea traffic, playing a vital role in the great traffic system binding Japan with China, Manchoukuo and the Southern Regions.

Joyous Children, Dressed in Colorful Attire Observe Annual Shichi-Go-San Celebration

The day of "Shichi-Go-San," a celebration for children of three, five and seven years of age, was observed on Sunday throughout Japan amid much joy and happiness of children of these ages and their parents. The streets in Tokyo presented a happy scene of children and their parents on their way to the Meiji Shrine, the Yasukuni Shrine and other shrines. A change in children's clothes from those of former days was obvious at a glance. Few gorgeous and gay clothes as of old were visible among the boys who were clad in either Army, Navy, or national uniforms while girls were dressed in colorful kimonos. Some, however, wore ordinary everyday clothes and others were seen in "Mompei" (Japanese slacks).

No stalls selling candies and toys were visible on the streets, but in their places government bonds, savings bonds and denomination bonds were on sale in front of the shrines. It was later reported that more than 1,000 yen worth of bonds were sold at the entrance of the respective shrines.

One party arrived in Tokyo from Mito headed by Koichi Suzuki. It included five young fencers, Takeshi Suzuki, Hiroshi Kurita, Katsuo Iizuka, Noboru Goto and Chuzo Takasaki. The boys were all five years of age. They were dressed in cotton Japanese clothes and wore cotton "Hakama." Their lunches were flung over their shoulders and white towels with the insignia of the Rising Sun were tied round their foreheads. It was a lovable scene to see these cute boys carrying bamboo swords in their tiny hands and walking proudly in their clattering "geta" (Japanese wooden clogs).

Coming to the front of the shrine, they bowed in reverence, being told that the souls of dead heroes are enshrined there.

Chinese Donate to Hospital

SHANGHAI—The sum of $100,000 has been donated toward the hospital and clinic being constructed in Dazang by the Asia Development Health Association by two prominent Chinese residents of Shanghai: Le Jung-ting, restaurant owner, and Wu Yao-tsung, an artist.

DECISIVE CONFLICT EXPECTED IN TUNISIA

Reich-Italo Movements Undisclosed, But Plans for Victory Believed Ready

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 13.—The scene of fighting in French North Africa is gradually shifting to Tunisia, and competent observers are of the opinion that a decisive battle between the Axis and Allied forces will be fought in Tunisia in the near future.

Although German and Italian movements concerning Tunisia are undisclosed, observers believe that all steps have been taken to assure success. Roosevelt's demand to the ruler of Tunisia to allow American troops pass through his country has not been answered, according to Roosevelt's announcement made today.

Reports indicate that because of the Tunisian attitude of refusal, the American army has decided upon direct invasion and that bombing of Tunis, Bizerta and other principal cities in Tunisia began yesterday.

Axis Units Effect Landing

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, November 13.—German and Italian reinforcements today landed upon an undisclosed point in Tunisia, according to reports reaching here from the North African front.

Not Seen as Second Front

Nichi Nichi

MOSCOW, November 13.—The Soviet press is viewing the American invasion of northwest Africa with great interest but does not believe that it constitutes a second front in Europe. Reports concerning the activity in north Africa is given prominence in the papers, clearly indicating the earnestness with which the Soviet government is regarding the situation. However, the sentiments of the government are reflected in the Pravda which declared, "The new front in northwest Africa cannot be considered to bear a great significance. If the British are scoring any successes, it is due to the existence of the Soviet-German front."

Axis Advance Completed

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, November 14.—According to reports reaching here from Berlin yesterday, the Deutsch Diplomatic Political News Agency, representing the Government's ideas, declared as follows regarding the advance of the German Army into unoccupied France:

"The advance of the German and Italian armies to the Mediterranean coast in France to prevent Anglo-American attacks has been completed without event. The entire coast of southern France has been armed to prevent any attacks from the outside. The various reasons why Roosevelt and Churchill have been forced to abandon the plot to attack the Atlantic coast to form a second front as promised to Stalin, and have instead begun action in North Africa are gradually being brought to light."

14 Enemy Bombers Downed at Akyab

(Continued from Page 1)

we felt that his spirit was guarding us. This gave us strength."

Sergeant-Major Masao Iwasaki gave his account as follows:

"At about 4:40 p.m., I was in No. 3 Plane in the Mori Formation, flying about 10 kilometers off the coast of Akyab, on patrol duty. Suddenly I espied five Norfolk fighters coming towards us.

"A furious dog-fight ensued. As I was duelling with a Norfolk fighter two others came to its aid, and I found that I had to fight with three enemy planes all at once. I slipped through them, zooming up above their heads. They came after me. I dived. This duelling went on for some hectic moments. Then I found one of them immediately in front of me. I let fly a steady stream from my machine-gun. The Norfolk fighter seemed to wince, and went down almost at once.

"My plane was hit in several places. Gasoline and oil poured into the cockpit. Some of the gasoline had spurted into my eyes, and I was blinded. With no other course left to me, I returned to the base. I could not see the landing ground, and made a wild, blind descent. I was told later that one of the enemy fighters had come after me, but I did not know it at the time.

"Sergeant-Major Ito defended my plane gallantly, and brought down that Norfolk fighter. My gallant rescuer, however, met a brave death when his plane made a mid-air collision with another Norfolk fighter which had come diving towards him."

Press Comments

Sunday, November 15, 1942

Fiercest Battle Since Outbreak of War

ASAHI—We are filled with joy to learn from Saturday's Imperial Headquarters communique that the land engagements in the South Pacific area have been quite as successful as the naval battles there have been.

The United States is attaching the greatest importance to the Southwestern Pacific campaign now raging, for if its plans for that campaign should be scotched, all communications between it and Australia would be cut and there would remain nothing to check the irresistible onslaught of the Japanese. Thus large-scale fortifications have been thrown around Port Moresby and land and sea forces have been massed in that sector. Early in August the United States landed a powerful marine division on Gaudalcanal and its neighborhood which had been held only by a small unit of the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Naval Force, however, inflicted a crushing blow on the United States fleet which came convoying those marines in the first Battle of the Solomons. In the second Battle of the Solomons the Japanese wiped out, for all practical purposes, the United fleet which subsequently arrived to deposit supplies for the landed force.

Since then the South Pacific area has been turned into a theater of intense battle, the Japanese effecting landings and the Anglo-American combined fleet carrying out large-scale counter-offensives in order to wrest back its lost seapower and air supremacy. Thus fierce fighting has developed over the area by land, sea and air. As announced in the previous communiques, the main strength of the enemy combined fleet has been destroyed in the series of encounters with the Japanese.

Accompanying these naval victories, the Japanese Land Forces are also securing advantages over the enemy in that area. Their struggle is not unattended with hardships, especially in the way of supplies. We who are behind the lines ardently hope that we shall hear of their decisive victory over the enemy before long.

The naval units which had already gained such successes in the South Pacific area carried out a daring attack on enemy warships and transports off Guadalcanal and, according to data so far available, have sunk six cruisers and one destroyer, severely damaged two cruisers and three destroyers, set fire to three transports and shot down 19 warplanes.

The fact that the United States is so tenaciously continuing its counter-attacks in the South Pacific area despite the disasters it has suffered at Japanese hands indicates the grave import it sees in the issue of that campaign. And it is justified in this attitude, for the ultimate outcome of the fighting there is bound to exercise a decisive influence on the future conduct of the war.

With infinite gratitude toward our valiant and self-sacrificing soldiers and sailors on the foremost lines, we are moved to solidify our conviction of ultimate victory and to increase our support to the first-line fighting men for good strategy and successful action.

Splendid Results in Southern Pacific

NICHI NICHI—Almost three weeks have passed since Imperial Headquarters made the announcement concerning the splendid results achieved by the Imperial Forces in the Southern Pacific during the latter half of the last month. On Saturday we were again overwhelmed by the announcement of the results of the battle in the same region on the 12th.

What strikes us first is the insignificant losses sustained by the Japanese side. Compared to this, the enemy losses are enormous. At one fell swoop the enemy has lost half its strength, gathered round the Guadalcanal base.

Secretary Knox, before the battle, declared that the result of the battle in the Solomons would determine the fate of future strategy. Now he tries to belittle the Allied losses by saying that the results of the Solomons battle are not of particular importance to the American side.

In a futile effort to tide over their loss, the Allies have been trying to encroach in North Africa. It need not be mentioned that the setbacks they have suffered are by no means unimportant. The Forces for right are always on the alert. In the South Pacific, for instance, behold the splendid results of the battle on the 12th.

The close co-ordination of the Imperial Land, Sea and Air Forces has been proved beyond doubt several times since the outbreak of the present war. Thinking of the gallant endeavors of our fighting men out on the various fronts, we are overwhelmed with gratitude, and forever pray for their success and safety.

Navy Impregnable In Solomons Area, Suetsugu Asserts

(Continued From Page 1)

ing by naval observers.

Information reaching Lisbon indicates that the people of the United States are gradually becoming alive to the fact that the war situation is steadily turning against them from the data that the Washington authorities are publishing piecemeal.

Newsmen Leave Island

An ominous meaning is read into the announcement that even if the Allies should be compelled to abandon the Solomons, that would have no decisive effect on the whole issue. From this it is inferred that the United States has already been compelled to abandon the Solomons. Similarly, reports that newsmen of the Allied countries who had been on Guadalcanal Island have evacuated have given the lie to the assertion of the Washington authorities that the Allied forces were taking the offensive in that battle.

Hanson Baldwin, war correspondent of the New York Times, has published an article in which he declares that the United States navy was on the defensive in the Solomons campaign. He emphasizes the fact that the Allies are at a disadvantage because of the disagreement between the United States army and navy as to the conduct of the campaign. He points out that even if General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, are in agreement there is no effective contact among their subordinates.

The American authorities are saying that the last stage of the Solomons campaign has ended and that it is entering a second stage and that the side which is able to repair more rapidly the damage sustained in the first stage would win the war.

REBELLION IN SZECHWAN

Domei

CANTON, November 15.—Harassed with heavy exactions, peasants have risen against the Chungking regime at various places in the interior of Szechwan Province and the riots are now steadily spreading throughout the province, according to information received here from Chungking.

Meanwhile, Kiu Hwei, head of the Suikwei District near Kwangchow Bay, was shot to death on account of his imposition of heavy taxes on the people, according to a dispatch reaching here from Kwangchow Bay today.

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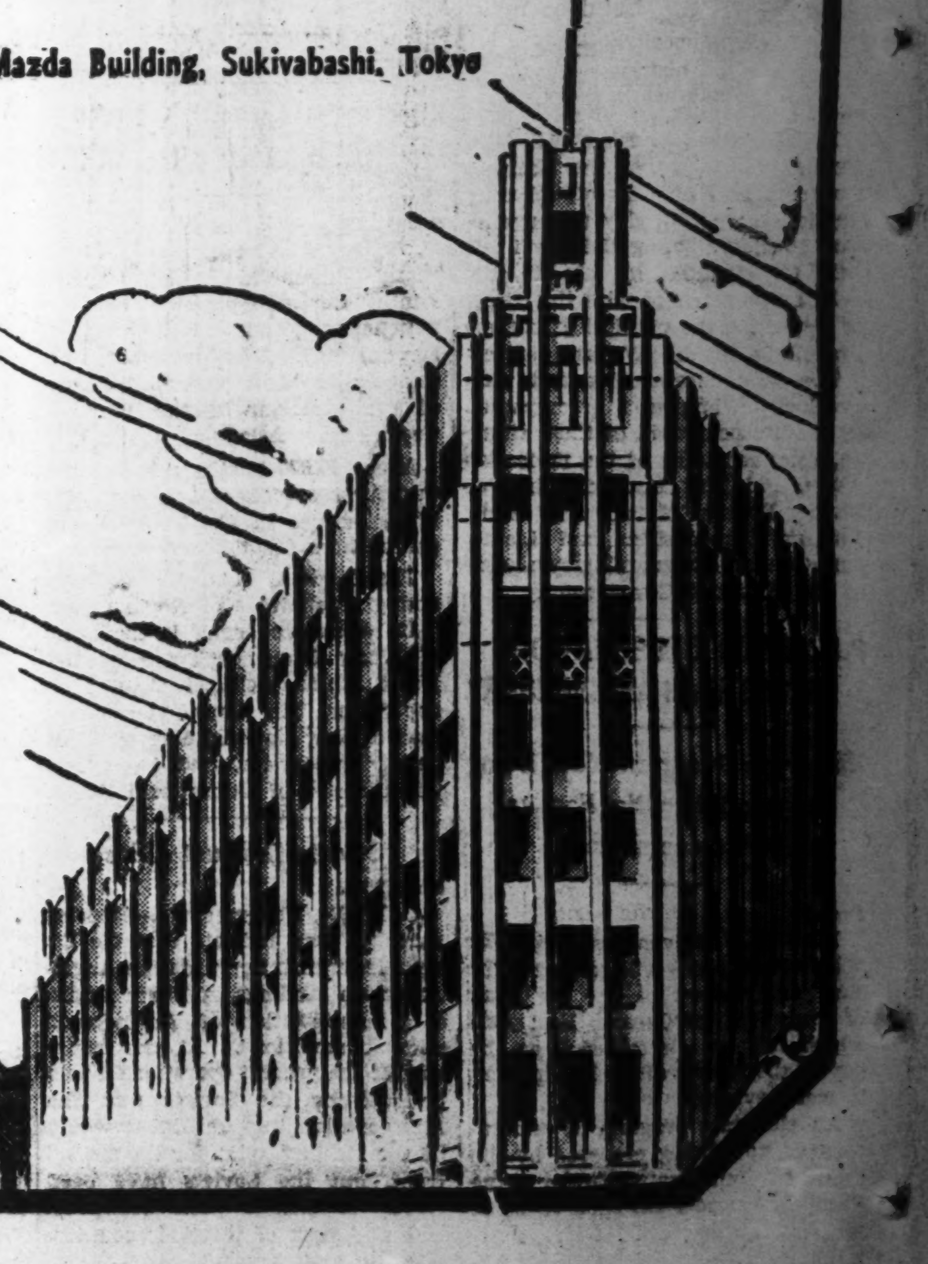

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BRITONS NEGLECTED NATIVES' EDUCATION

Idea Behind Such Policy Was to Have Inhabitants Blindly Obey Authorities

The British educational policy for its colonial territories is concentrated on retarding the natives intellectually in order to train them to follow and support the British policy with blind fidelity. This can be said to be true of India where internal disturbances have burst forth since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This restless situation has been further aggravated with the progress of the war. That India has not yet been able to realize its objective of independence is mainly due to the fact that the influence of the British educational policy is still dominating among the minority, according to the Shuho, Weekly Report, issued by the Board of Information, in an article entitled "Thought Warfare and Education." The translation of the article follows in substance:

"What Britain aimed through her ideological campaign during wartime was mainly to see her enemy crushed in fighting spirit, as was exemplified in World War II, when she assiduously filtered ideas into Germany to induce the Germans to give up hostilities. In time of peace, however, her methods naturally had to be employed in different ways. She made it a point to make as few enemies as possible. When a war is anticipated, Britain capitalized on keeping as many friendly nations as possible. Yet in those countries and areas where she exercised political domination she adopted arbitrary rules, but was careful not to cause too much resentment. These are some of the salient features of Britain's colonial policy, which practically tally with those of the American policy.

However in dealing with independent nations, they pursued a course which required infinite care, ever keeping an eye on the maintenance of friendly relations. The countries whom they could scare into submission through their military display, were dealt with differently. They brazenly demanded political or economic concessions. After they obtained control of such concessions, should the people be restless and antagonistic, they resorted to their educational campaign.

In this educational campaign, the main idea was to keep the people illiterate, and when they deemed it appropriate they educated and trained those whom they thought would promote their own interests.

The best example in this respect is India. While it is claimed that the upper class of the Indians are being educated after the English fashion, a great majority of the people are illiterate. In fact illiteracy represents more than 90 per cent of the entire population, according to a reliable report. Some of these educated classes have proved to be a detriment rather than a benefit to India. Instead of being educated so as to have self-confidence and training as good Indians, they have learned not only to slight India and despise the lowly class, but also to respect and admire the English.

Such being the case, the Indian freedom movement has not made much headway simply because of these educational methods employed by Britain. It shows how dreadful the British ideological campaign actually is.

In regard to the American educational policy in China, there are apparently two things which America sought to attain through her campaign: one was to appease China to compensate for her mistreatment of the Chinese people in her own country and the other to befriend China to advance her selfish, economic interests.

The Chinese coolies had much to do with the building up of America. In fact their labor was employed in the construction of most of the transcontinental railroads in the latter half of the last century. Even before the Chinese went over to America, the whites had never represented the majority of the American labor. The largest part of American laborers in those days were negroes who had come to America from Africa by way of slave ships. The Civil War freed the negroes making it necessary for America to import a great number of Chinese coolies from Hongkong.

With the increase of the Chinese coolie immigrants, the white American laborers began to complain. The latter could not compete with the Chinese whose standard of living was much lower. This led to a great agitation against the Chinese, which eventually stopped their coming to America. Their savage indignation was well illustrated in 1885, when a mining plant in Rockspring, Wyoming employed Chinese workers as a result of labor trouble with the whites. These Chinese workers were soon massacred by the angry Americans.

While America persecuted the Chinese, she was nevertheless very anxious to develop her trade with China. Many favorable reports on the future of her Chinese trade came from American merchants and traders residing in the East. In order to extend her aggressive policy she anxiously sought an opening to befriend and shower her cordial attentions to China.

During the period from the Sino-Japanese War to the Russo-Japanese War the encroaching American activities in China became apparent. The American envoys exerted their utmost to befriend the Chinese at every opportunity. After the Russo-Japanese War she tried to grab concessions in Manchuria, particularly the railway rights. Backing those Chinese statesmen who were not pleased with the Japanese policy, America loudly criticized us; all of which was purported to instil in the Chinese the idea that they had their friend in America.

However, such friendly relations which are the result of selfish maneuverings can have no lasting quality. This is well illustrated in the Chinese attitude toward America since the outbreak of the current hostilities. It was a pure mercenary friendship that America had for China. However through the persuasive American educational policy, some of the Chinese seem to have been grossly misled.

Through the return to China of the huge indemnity collected from the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, the advancement of American educational policy was easily facilitated. This became a topic of heated debates in Congress but the resolution was finally passed in 1908 to give it back to China, with a proviso that the sum be used for educational purposes in China. From this time Chinese education in general became pro-American, as Chinese students began to study abroad in American universities and colleges. Following this, the Rockefeller Institute, one of the biggest moneyed interests in America, spent a huge sum of money in China to advance the science, and education patterned entirely after the American system.

The way for their ideological campaign was paved with the founding of educational and cultural establishments.

It was quite easy for America to put up magnificent institutions for schools, hospitals, libraries, and museums in these parts, for she was a wealthy nation. By these methods she was able to educate the Chinese youths according to her ideals. Honorary students were selected for a further study in America, and their minds were ultimately consumed with the grandeur of the pleasure-loving and materialistic American civilization. To camouflage her ulterior motives these cultural establishments were closely allied with their missionary work. Their instructors were chosen with utmost care. The Chinese students and those who came in contact with these Americans were easily deceived and were impressed by them which resulted in a idolatry for things American. Furthermore American missionaries in China contributed greatly to enhance America's position.

Britain, by tying up politically the 400,000,000 of the Chinese had completed her system of industrial exploitations. The Chinese who began to depend upon America more and more wanted to get rid of the British system, and thought it would be far better to carry on relations with the fun-loving Americans.

Thus it was natural that America made China the object of her ideological campaign. She endeavored to swerve Chinese opinion to her favor through her various establishments, from schools down to cultural institutions, and to propagate her pleasure-loving democratic ideas through her films and sports centered in such organizations as, for instance, the Young Men's Christian Association.

America rejoiced when friction arose between Japan and China also when the Chinese communists gained power and became a menace to Japan, there was nothing more pleasing to the American position in China.

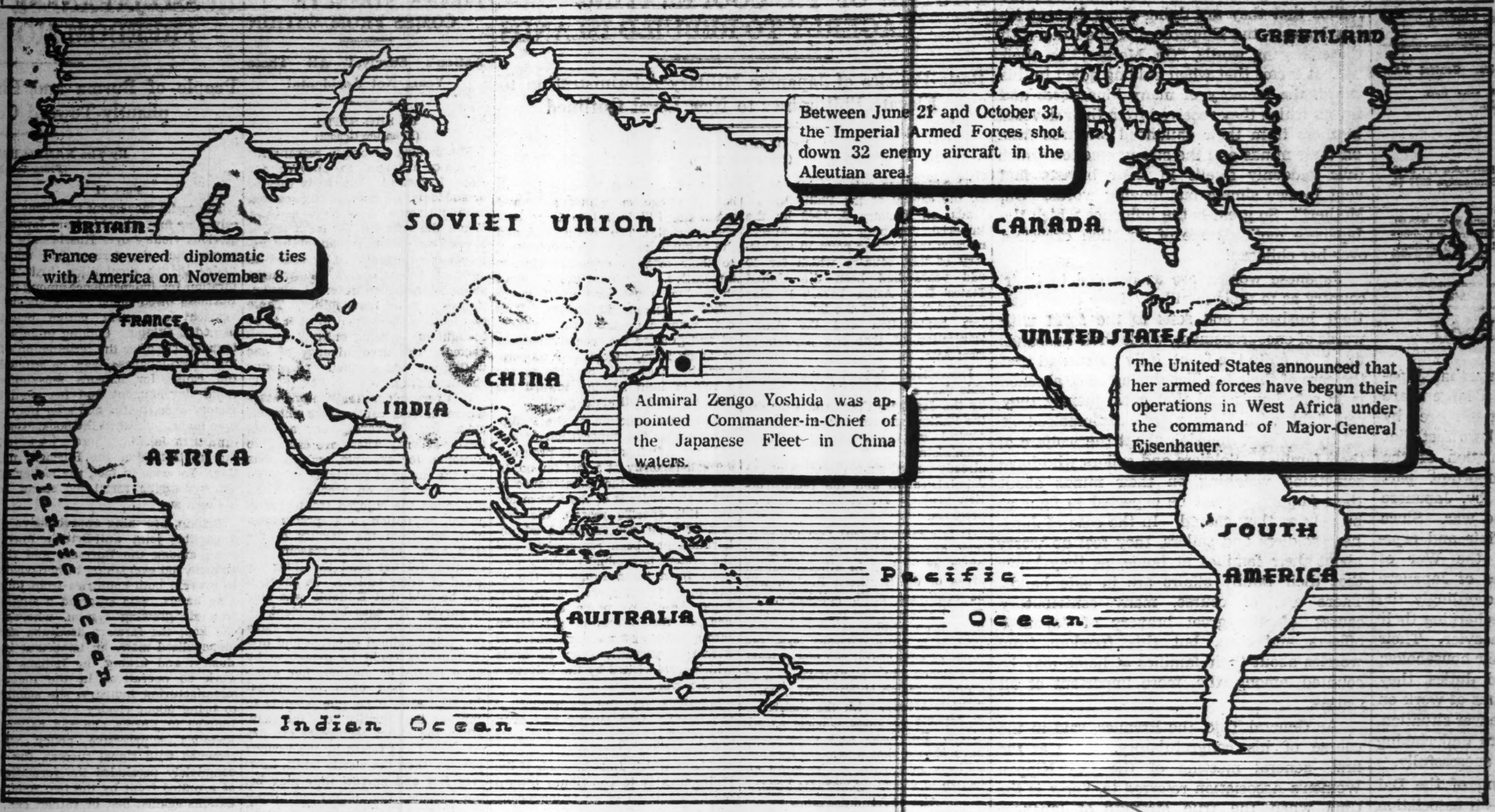
America had a British-American tobacco trust firmly established in China, whose annual income of millions of dollars, made possible the thorough advancement of American ideology through the establishment of educational institutions.

These institutions, as they have been run by the American money and people, have become instrumental for the production of many pro-American Chinese and ardent worshippers of American ideals among whom are some of the leaders at Chungking. Thus having swayed the people through their free spending American aggressive policy made a rapid advance on the Asiatic continent, which gradually replaced the British influence.

The fact remains that even now a large part of the Chinese masses still retain the American ideas, not realizing that they were the victims of the American ideological campaign which had permeated the country during the last three decades. Above all they have not awakened to the reality that they have been systematically and shrewly exploited. It behooves us, therefore, to be doubly determined to overcome all these obstacles and to enlighten these people in order that we may successfully establish a new order for the prosperity of all East Asia.

(To Be Concluded)

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Okamoto Is Named Envoy to Sweden

Completing the line-up for Japan's diplomatic posts in Europe was the appointment last week of Suemasa Okamoto, former Consul-General at Singapore, as Minister to Sweden. Mr. Okamoto was en route home from internment in India as a result of the Anglo-Japanese arrangement for an exchange of diplomats and nationals, when he was ordered to Europe for an assignment. He is at present attending the conference of Japanese Ambassadors and Ministers in Berlin.

Army School Students Hold Maneuvers

For the first time in the history of the Japanese Army, joint military maneuvers participated in by the student bodies of the Military Academy, the Military Preparatory Academy and the Military Aviation Academy were staged over the area from the vicinity of Hachioji City, Tokyo Prefecture, to the plains of Sagami, Kanagawa Prefecture, between November 10 and 12. About 10,000 students of the Academies under the command of Major-General Tan Nukada of the Military Academy staged position warfare, night warfare, which is traditional to the Japanese Army and dawn warfare, with aircraft and mechanized units taking part.

A grand march past was held on November 12 at 10 a.m.

21 More Enemy Submarines Sunk

The Imperial Navy has accounted for 21 more enemy submarines, this achievement being scored between the latter part of July and the latter part of October. In addition to these results, 34 enemy merchantmen, totaling 252,400 tons, were also sunk during this same period. Japanese losses were two submarines and 29 merchantmen, totaling 122,500 tons.

Plan to Boost War Industry Announced

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has approved a four-point plan for strengthening further the nation's wartime industrial structure. The measure, which will go into effect in the 1943-44 fiscal year, will achieve the following objectives: (1) A phenomenal expansion in the output of the more important branches of the mining industry. (2) Heightening the degree of precision of important machinery. (3) A phenomenal expansion in the output of the more important branches of the chemical industry. (4) A vigorous conduct of experimental studies in materials in the Southern Regions with which the supplies of materials in Japan might be replenished.

Japanese Airmen Down 32 Enemy Planes

The enemy now has 32 warplanes less with which to carry out plans for guerilla tactics, this total being shot down by Imperial Army and Naval Units in the Aleutians Area in 81 aerial combats between June 12 and October 31. Announcement of the achievement was contained in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on November 11 which added that Imperial Army and Naval Units which occupied the strategic points in the Aleutian Islands in the early part of June have since that time through close cooperation with each other secured the occupation of those vital points. Japan's losses during the above-mentioned period follow: One destroyer sunk and 15 seaplanes either crashed against enemy objectives as human-piloted bombs or have not returned yet. Some damage was caused to military equipment.

Home Ministry's 70th Anniversary

November 10 marked the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Home Ministry and in celebration of the occasion, high-ranking staff members of this governmental body with Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and bureau chiefs visited the Meiji Shrine early in the morning to offer prayers.

Plan to Spur Stevedoring Sanctioned

In a move to strengthen the nation's shipping structure, the Cabinet on November 10 approved a plan to speed up the operations of loading and unloading vessels in port and harbor. This measure which represents another step toward perfecting the nation's wartime shipping structure will increase stevedoring capacity by at least 50 per cent. It has been decided, meanwhile, to designate the four months from December 1 to March 31 next year as a period in which the power of loading and unloading vessels in port is to be stepped up.

Big Economic Plan for Sphere

A gigantic economic plan for the enhancement of productivity expansion and materials mobilization in all areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now being drafted by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. The scheme is now being whipped into shape with the close cooperation of the Planning Board and under it the planned economics, so far carried out by the Government under the priority system will be enlarged and further systematized so that smooth and more constructive arrangements will be realized among all the interested regions for their supply of needed materials and the shipment of surplus goods, thereby contributing to the successful execution of the War.

War Prisoners Here Enjoy Life

In sharp contrast to the treatment extended Japanese nationals during their internment in America and Britain, Allied war prisoners in Japan are enjoying a happy life and are finding absolutely nothing to complain about with regard to accommodations. Many of them are now employed in factories and others are engaged in riparian works. Their treatment is just and in keeping with the moral principle upheld by the Imperial Forces and their lives are perfectly safe while they have a guarantee of their subsistence. Interviewed by newspapermen, the Americans all expressed the hope that President Roosevelt would come to his senses and realize that he was "all wrong about the war."

Japan's Strength Comes From Within

(Continued From Page 4)

existence of one's self, the "self" of course is not to be taken as merely the physical self. The impulse for self-preservation is common to all living things, and it is the most primitive of impulses. Hence, it is not particularly a human thing, nor is it exclusively Japanese. When we speak here of survival, we mean the maintenance of the life of the race and the nation. Consequently, that which threatens the self is at the same time that which threatens the Empire.

The faculty of perceiving a fatal danger at a critical moment, and the faculty of adopting, with celerity and shrewdness, a most appropriate counter-measure in the shape of an anti-movement (strictly speaking, of course, it is not an anti-movement) is called the Japanese wisdom. This is a term used not in the egotistic and experimentally-psychological sense, but in the sense of that active faculty for unity and synthesis that safeguards and supports the Empire with both body and soul. This faculty has been brought down to us from the days of our distant ancestors, and has been fostered and polished.

Japanese wisdom is that peculiar method of perception that is essentially characterized by the faculty to perceive instinctively a supreme double-purpose of things. The necessary conditions for Japan to survive, for her to bear the will of the gods in mind always, and to succeed in fulfilling her eternal mission, are that the people must always, with celerity and with taut nerves, perceive the existing state of affairs, to realize its true significance, and once realized, to have in readiness at the spur of the moment that faculty of adaptibility.

Indeed, the eternal survival of the Japanese nation is never accidental. Her survival depends on her faculty for inevitable self-establishment. Japanese wisdom is one of the means with which we inevitably establish ourselves to circumstances, and through which in turn we render our services to the nation. Everything Japanese, the order of things, our arts, thoughts, etc., is permeated with this talent of ours, and within the organization of the culture of Japan is seen everywhere that element of supreme double-purpose which complies with the will of our gods.

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DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1942

Japanese Womanhood

It is hardly necessary to say that Japanese womanhood is entitled to a large share of credit for the brilliant victories scored by this country in the war. The bare fact that they constitute half the population of the country argues the very important part assigned to, and being played by, Japanese women in the execution of the war. Since the outbreak of the China Affair and especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the duties of Japanese women have multiplied and accordingly the burdens which they bear in discharging their wartime duties have become heavier. Their task is no longer confined to their households; in addition to their household duties, they are called upon to do many kinds of work on the home front incidental to the war situation. These increased duties they are undertaking willingly and are discharging successfully.

At the first general meeting of the Dai Nippon Women's Association—an association formed on the merger of the Women's Patriotic Society, the Women's National Defense Society and other women's organizations—which was held at the Constitution Commemoration Hall in Aoyama on November 11, a gracious Message was granted by Her Majesty the Empress through Her Proxy, H.I.H. Dowager Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi, and in the course of this Message Her Imperial Majesty graciously stressed the point that the duties of Japanese women would grow weightier as the war drags on and was pleased to express the wish that all members of the Association should fulfil their mission of patriotic service to the country in perfect accord and in close collaboration among themselves. In response to this gracious Imperial Message, H.I.H. Princess Higashikuni, representing the Association of which Her Imperial Highness is the Patron, pledged the most faithful observance by all members of the Imperial Message just granted so as to repay the Imperial favors.

The Dai Nippon Women's Association is a gigantic organization boasting a membership of 20,000,000. Under its able leadership, it is doing very good work in accordance with its main planks or aims, which are couched in the following:

"1. We are Japanese women. Let us revere the gods, observe all Imperial Rescripts faithfully and do all we can in the best interests of the State.

"2. We are Japanese women. Let us attend to our duties in all sincerity, lead an industrious life and exert ourselves to the utmost for the public good and for the sake of mankind.

"3. We are Japanese women. Let us behave well, put our own houses in order and practice all virtues inherent in Japanese womanhood."

As the above-mentioned aims of the Dai Nippon Women's Association indicate, Japanese women take a just pride in their own nationality, and they make it their constant care to live up to the best traditions of Japanese womanhood.

It is admitted on all hands that Japanese women are peerless in the world. They are gentle, kind, dutiful and, in fact, they possess all the fine qualities which go to make perfect womanhood. That they are the paragon of chastity goes without saying, and of many other virtues with which they are endowed, that of self-sacrifice stands out conspicuously. For the sake of their parents, husbands or children, Japanese women are ever prepared to do anything they can, denying themselves all the comforts of life if necessary. It is no wonder that the sons of the Yamato race born of such mothers should have the characteristic trait of single-eyed devotion to duty. Needless to say, the spirit of self-sacrifice which their mothers display in bringing them up plays a very important part in the moulding of the character of their children, who grow up to be men with a very strong sense of duty, ready to lay down their lives for their country. The mothers of all brave soldiers and sailors who have rendered distinguished services in the war are, without exception, particularly distinguished for this spirit of self-sacrifice.

It is admitted on all sides that Japanese sailors who get fatally wounded in battle and realize that they are dying shout Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor and then die with the endearing words, "Oh, Mother!" on their lips. It seems that when bidding adieu to this world, the memory of many kindnesses and favors which they received from their devoted mothers from their childhood onwards flash on their minds and the strong emotion which thus suddenly swells in their breasts find vent in two simple but moving words, "Oh, Mother!" So great is the influence which the Japanese mother's life of devotion exercises over her children!

Japanese women are as devoted to their country as to their families. They send forth their husbands and sons to the front with words of encouragement, while their husbands and sons go to the front, fully persuaded that the care of their families during their absence is in safe hands and that consequently they can fight with their morale unimpaired at all by any apprehension about the welfare of their families. Soldiers and sailors who have something weighing on their minds about their families cannot be expected to fight as bravely as they should. In the case of Japanese soldiers and sailors, they feel no worry about their families at home, as they know that their family affairs are in safe hands. There are, of course, many contributory causes of the great bravery of Japanese officers and men, but this freedom from worries about their families at home may be counted among the more important of all causes.

As General Tojo, the Premier, said in the course of his congratulatory speech at the first general meeting of the Dai Nippon Women's Association referred to, "now is the time when the true strength of Japanese women who are admittedly superior to women of any other country in the world, should be mobilized. For all Japanese women to discharge their weighty responsibilities successfully, it is important that each of them should be fully awakened to the actuality of the situation and live up to what the emergency situation calls upon them to do and that their strength should be used in the right direction."

There is no doubt that all Japanese women will rise excellently to the occasion and fulfil their multifarious wartime duties successfully, thereby playing creditably the important part assigned to them in the successful execution of the war.

Our Policy to Maintain Peace

Our relations with China and Korea since the Restoration of 1868 are strikingly illustrative of our traditional policy of peace and non-aggression. When we emerged from our sleep of three centuries, international conditions were changed indeed! Events were taking place in Asia which threatened our very existence. No Eastern nation could hope to maintain its independence unless it was able to defend itself from outside attack. Natural barriers were as naught before the advance of science. The Yellow Sea and the Korean straits, which we formerly considered as invincible obstacles to aggression from the continent, amounted to little since the introduction of fast warships and long-range ordnance. Any hostile power in occupation of the peninsula might easily throw an army into Japan, for Korea lies like a dagger ever pointed toward the very heart of Japan. Moreover, the independence of Korea and Manchuria is economically necessary to the preservation of our race, for starvation awaits our ever-increasing population if it be deprived of its legitimate outlet in the sparsely cultivated areas of these countries. Today the Muscovites have laid their hands on these territories, with none but us to offer any resistance. Under these circumstances, we are compelled to regard our ancient domain of Korea as lying within our lines of legitimate national defense. It was when the independence of the peninsula was threatened by China in 1894 that we were compelled to go to war with the latter country. It was for this same independence that we fought Russia in 1904. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura.)

A Year Ago Today

— Nov. 16, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The war situation on the China front since the last regular Diet session was reviewed by Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in their identic addresses in both Houses of the Diet today. The Premier stressed the role played by the Imperial Army in the restoration of order in occupied areas of China. He took the occasion to pay tribute to the armed forces of the National Government of China at Nanking which he said were closely collaborating with the Japanese Army.

* * *

Agreement has been allegedly reached among Chungking, Britain and the United States, for the joint defense of the Burma Route, a United Press message reaching Shanghai today from the capital of the Chiang Kai-shek regime disclosed.

* * *

German forces, driving against Sebastopol, have seized a strongly fortified Soviet fort near the Red Navy's biggest base on the Black Sea, the German High Command announced today.

* * *

The U.S. Navy Department today announced that a United States cruiser on November 6, captured in equatorial Atlantic waters an Axis merchantship, which was displaying the American flag on either side of its hull and on its deck.

PEOPLE OF P.I. COOPERATING EAGERLY TO REBUILD ISLANDS

Basic Policies of Japanese Military Administration to Elevate Philippines to New Level Outlined

By OSAKU TANOUE
(From the Taiyo)

The bloodless entrance into Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, on January 2, 1942 by the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces marked the turning point in the history of that country which for 40 odd years had been the United States' East Asian base. It also marked the end of the latter's ruthless exploitation and the Americanization of that one portion of East Asia.

Immediately following the memorable day, a proclamation was issued by the Japanese Command whereby the Philippines was placed under the control of the Japanese Military Administration. Ten months have already passed since the birth of the Administration and the reconstruction projects are showing signs of progress.

It is clearly evident that the military administration in the Philippines, as well as in other occupied areas of the Southern Region, will be continued until, politically, the second stage of the defined policies have been completed. In this respect, it is quite different from the types of administrations which were established in Manchoukuo and China where an autonomous government is set up, with the assistance of capable Japanese officials as advisers. But these past experiences have shown that a straight forward military administration is more effective in executing wartime aims.

Aim of Administrators

One of the aims of the Japanese Military Administration is to look over the surplus natural and human resources to prepare for a long drawn-out war, and, at the same time, permanently maintain and advance Japan's ability to conduct successfully her sacred mission. In short, it is to establish a self-supporting overseas expeditionary force and to execute a complete Greater East Asia collective economic plan. Therefore, in order to realize these maximum aims a certain degree of sacrifices must inevitably be borne by the natives of the occupied lands, and the Philippines is not an exception.

Under the military administrative rule, the most effective method of running the government is to have all the organs of political administration run by our own people. But since this is impossible, under the present circumstances, the native population is given the task of running the government so as to lessen our country's burden as much as possible.

As a result, the New Philippine Central Administrative Organ, composed of distinguished Filipino leaders of the former Commonwealth Government, was established under the auspices of the Japanese Military Administration. Jorge B. Vargas who was formerly President Quezon's private secretary was named President of the new office. It should be remembered that the founding of this Central Administrative Organ does not, by any means, indicate that the Philippines had been granted an autonomous government as yet. The Central Administrative Organ is merely one of the component departments under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration, whose fundamental function is to aid and cooperate in the execution of measures beneficial to both countries.

On the ground that complete independence would be granted in 1946 the Philippines was administered by President Manuel Quezon. For this reason the Filipinos have had more practical experience in government than the other natives of the Southern Regions. Knowing these special circumstances, a full consideration is being given in the execution of policies by our authorities.

Tools of U.S.

Intoxicated by America's promise of independence, Filipinos were made tools of the United States and the anti-Japanese sentiment was pounded into them. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, they were coaxed into taking up arms against us. In spite of the sacrifices suffered by our people, understanding arms of generosity and kindness were extended to the misled Filipinos when the Americans were ousted from the Islands.

The Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States from Spain in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. But the ruthless exploitation did not cease with the change of government. The only difference was in the methods of exploitation. Whereas the Spaniards were open in their methods of exploitation, the latter skilfully camouflaged in procedure. The Americans exploited the Filipinos by ingeniously covering up their real intentions by vociferiously advocating liberty and equality, pursuit of happiness which were merely catch-words to dupe the natives.

Must Revive Old Characteristics

During the 40 odd years of American guidance, Filipinos were poisoned with typical Western liberalism and egoism which gradually made the Filipinos lose their true characteristics. The re-education and the re-guidance of these people back to their original characteristic are imperative. However, the Filipinos themselves must also exert every effort to correct themselves. It is only when they have fully reflected and grasped the true significance of antagonism, defeat and cooperation that they will be able to see a ray of light shining toward the road of their ultimate goal.

The reconstruction of the Philippines under the supervision of our Military Administration is progressing satisfactorily at a fast tempo. In this connection, the maintenance of peace and order is of the first order. For this specific reason, the system of local governmental administration has been reorganized and the system is gradually taking concrete form in everyone of the 49 provinces and 8 special cities. This rapid return of peace and order has set the wheels of production into motion and an atmosphere of normalcy prevails, even in areas which were visited by the holocaust of the war.

Solutions for the settlement of the Islands' food supply and overproduction of agricultural products are two of the paramount economic problems which must be made if the Philippines is to contribute toward the construction of an economically self-sufficient Greater East Asia. These complicated problems are being tackled, in the former case, by improvements in the methods of rice cultivation and in rice quality. The heretofore unrestricted production of sugar will be drastically curtailed and the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale is being planned.

Truly it was entirely due to the supreme efforts of the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces that in a relatively short space of time, order has been restored throughout the breadth of the Islands. This very fact actually made possible the revolutionary transformation of an old oppressed Philippines to a new enlightened Philippines.

Japan's Contribution

Regardless of the quick pace set by the Military Administration, politics, economics and culture are going hand in hand. However, in the field of culture there is still room for much improvement and introduction. What then, should Japan contribute? Her contribution should be the endowment of "spirit" to awken their spiritual nationalism. They should be made to understand and revere the high virtues of their race.

For more than 400 years, the Filipinos have been ruled by the oppressive colonial policies of the Americans that they have all but lost their national traits. However, the Americans while exploiting the Filipinos materially, also tried to Americanize them spiritually. The casting off of the adulterated national characteristics and the revival of a true Filipino spirit is therefore the most fundamental cultural problem. The influence of Westernization was so deeply imbedded, physically and mentally, among them that they personally regarded themselves highly if they possessed as little Filipino traits or blood in them. This degeneration of race consciousness can be unmistakenly verified from the typical example where Filipinos, both male and female, pride themselves if they could say, "I am a Mestesa," a half-blood of the white race.

It was considered by the Filipinos to be a disgrace to maintain the traits of their race. Such a destructive ideal must be eradicated for it is pure logic that where there is no national spirit there can never exist a flourishing race. The Military Administration fully understands this point and so, with paternal patience, is cultivating and developing the Filipinos' consciousness of their national spirit.

Japanese Spirit Imported

As one of the steps toward the realization of the spiritual revolution in the Philippines, the essence of Japanese spirit is being taught them through the medium of the Japanese language. Since our country is the leader of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is of vital importance that the Japanese language be one of the common languages in East Asia. In the case of Philippines, Tagalog and Japanese should be the two official languages.

It is interesting to note that throughout the Philippines, 87 different languages or dialects are being spoken. Tagalog, the dialect of the Tagalog descendants was officially specified together with English as the official native language of the country only 2 years ago. This dialect was chosen as one of the official languages over the more widely spoken Visayan dialect because the Tagalog speaking group was dominant in the country's political and economic bodies. Manila is the only place where Tagalog is being spoken widely.

The prospect of the mastery of the Japanese language by the natives looks very encouraging. Japanese language schools have been established at various centers and districts for both adults and children. A special effort is being made in the education of youths of the Philippines who are to be the future leaders of the country.

Generally speaking, the Filipinos emerged from their barbarous stage relatively earlier than the other races of the Southern Region. This was due to the early colonization by the Spanish. But as a result of the Spanish colonial developments, they lost their characteristic culture and society. Moreover, the long state of servile dependence on their Western oppressors caused them to lose their power of originality, diligence, foresight and their indomitable spirit. The lack of healthy spiritual training invited indolence and moral corruption amongst them. These corruptions, in turn, led them to crave only materialistic enjoyments and hilarity.

At the time of the Japanese occupation of Manila, there were 10 first class theaters in the city. Everyone of these theaters was modernized and lavishly furnished in every respect, so much, that they outclassed the best theaters in Tokyo. But there wasn't a single satisfactory public library in Manila. There were some 12,000 public schools throughout the Islands. But up to 1939, children who attended these schools were not taught a standard national language.

On the surface, the reconstruction of the Philippines into one of the vital cogs of the Co-Prosperity Sphere looks rather simple, but actually, there exist several difficult problems. Nevertheless, difficulties will be surmounted and the newly-born Philippines will be developed by the Japanese Military Administration, with the cooperation of the New Philippine Central Administrative Organ, into a politically, economically and culturally sound country.

JAPAN'S STRENGTH COMES FROM WITHIN

Nation's Survival All These Years Not Accidental

By SHO SAITO
(From the Gendai)

There must be ample reasons for a race or a nation to survive for ages. It does not lingeringly survive or suddenly fall without any reasons, without some necessary motives. When the survival or extinction of a race or nation is caused by external circumstances it is called an accident, and when it is brought about by its own internal circumstances it is an inevitability. These two motives, moreover, are not to be thought of as being entirely unconnected. The predominance of one trait gives them their respective characteristics.

It is very seldom that we find cases where nations can survive only accidentally. However, they are not totally absent. There are cases like Ethiopia, for example, which has had the honor of surviving for 4,000 years, not only on account of the protection she enjoyed from geographical insulation and precipitousness, but from the sterility of the land also. For these reasons, the country did not goad the jingoistic greed of other nations. In short, it can be said that Ethiopia was able to survive for ages by accident.

Consequently, when the time came that topographical isolation and precipitousness could be overcome by some means or another, her existence was then open to external threats. Also, it became possible to improve the quality of the soil. When the richer territories are dismembered and seized by the various powers, then the sterile lands, however few and narrow they may be, can become the object of those greedy eyes that are familiar to all of us. They become easy preys to an enemy country or some other external calamity. They lose all power of resistence owing to their accustomed feeling of security.

Our nation also has enjoyed the advantages of preserving herself independently due to her topographical isolation, to the insulation of her surrounding seas, but it was not merely on account of that that she has succeeded in surviving to this day. We are gifted with that internal and innate faculty to survive. This can be said in view of the fact that in spite of the several revolutions that we have undergone both from internal and external impingments, we have invariably turned them out to our felicitious advantage. This is a proof that we are in possession of a gifted faculty for spontaneous creation or for ingenious adaptibility to life. If the danger that threatens the existence of one's self can be either diverted or impeded, especially with the greatest of skill, there is nothing more to be desired.

Our Faculty of Perception

The faculty to suspect and foretell a danger from a remote distance can be imputed to the work of a far-sighted intellect, but with the Japanese it is different. With the Japanese, it is the faculty of perception that does the work. The intellect is rather that faculty which accurately and minutely traces the consequences of the faculty of perception.

When we speak, however, of the

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RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR SPURRED FREEDOM MOVE IN SOUTH AREAS

People of Burma and Philippines Marching Triumphantly Toward Co-Prosperity Horizon

By The NAMPO KEIZAI KENKYU KAI
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

Part II

The racial movement in Burma received its first stimulus from Japan's glorious victory over Russia only 20 years after the former had come under British domination. This aspiration for independence among the Burmese owed much of its encouragement to a great native priest named U Ottama. Coming to Japan immediately after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, he studied the cause for Japan's amazingly rapid development and her signal victory over Russia, and after his return home, published the book, "Conditions in Japan," wherein he urged the unification of the Burmese nation. He was, in fact, the leader of the systematic racial movement in his country.

Britain, becoming apprehensive of a possible joint anti-British movement among the Burmese and the Indians, did everything in her power to prevent both countries from joining hands. She enforced a single-crop rice-growing system, whereby she kept the farmers destitute, she monopolized many an important industry, and urging the Indians to work as operatives in the metal-manufacturing industry, she sought to bring about rivalry between the Indians in Burma and the natives. Britain's suppressive policy was crowned with signal success, for it completely precluded the formation of a united front by the two Asiatic nations against her, or rather, caused the Burmese to exclude the Indians.

The hatred of the Burmese towards the 1,300,000 Indians in the country become extremely violent, when a series of agricultural crises seriously impoverished her nationals, causing unemployment and various troublesome labor problems. The Indian residents in Burma, possessing an aggregate capital of 700,000,000 rupees in the banking, agricultural and commercial industries in the country, held a position as influential as that held by the Chinese merchants. The activities of the usurious Indian money-lenders called Chettiars, most of whom were the so-called absentee landowners, began to bring extremely heavy economic pressure upon the Burmese farmers. The animosity of the Burmese nationals towards this class of resident Indians thus became a potential factor in instigating the Burmese racial movement.

The economic world crisis of 1930 marked a turning point in the history of the Burmese racial movement. It dealt a severe blow upon the natives as well as the alien residents—the British who were monopolizing the major industries, Indians who were controlling the middle and small class merchants and industrialists, the Chinese who were controlling the economic market. Not only did the heavy slump in agricultural products plus a stringent money-market throw the farmers into the depths of indigence, but placed the greater part of their farms into the hands of the Indian money-lenders and absentee-landowners.

The native farmers, thus deprived of their farming lands, surged into the cities to look for employment, only to find them thronged with Indian laborers, who, seeing their livelihood menaced, made every possible effort to drive them back. The anti-Indian feeling harbored by the native farmers thus grew more and more intense.

Towards the end of the same year, a violent anti-Indian agitation broke out in the rice-growing centers of lower Burma, which finally resulted in bitter fighting upon both sides. To quell this struggle the British forces moved out and fired upon the anti-Indian agitators, who, equipped with no powerful weapons, were finally forced to submit after six months of stubborn resistance. That the British forces protected the Indians on this occasion helped to aggravate more than any one factor an anti-British feeling among the native Burmese.

During the ten years which intervened between this incident and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain adopted various measures by which she sought to appease the antagonistic feeling of the Burmese people, which she had aroused against the Indians and her own people in India through her policies. Unfortunately, however, they proved ineffectual, for in 1937 and 1938, severe fighting took place between the two Asiatic races at Rangoon and other vicinities.

Incidentally, one of the major factors which evidently spurred India's anti-British attitude, was the efforts expended by the Japanese towards the creation of a new order in East Asia after the Chinese Incident. This was the reason for Britain's failure to cajole the Indians after the outbreak of the second European War. The latter's racial consciousness as well as that of the Burmese appears to have gained greater strength since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the British forces cleared from Burma by the Imperial Forces, a new Burmese cabinet headed by Dr. U Ba Maung has been set up. How to deal with the remaining Indians composing a minority in Burma will be one of the various thorny problems requiring its prudent consideration. The Indian racial movement formerly had great influence on the Burmese racial movement, but the tables have now been turned, for the latter is now influencing the former to an immeasurable extent.

The Philippines

The last and most significant page in the history of the Philippines' national movement shows a justifiable movement. Until the country succeeded in acquiring the objective of her movement, there had been much bloodshed by patriotic natives among whom was the famous Jose Rizal.

Of the numerous races and tribes forming the Philippine nation, the civilized Malay tribe and those of mixed blood form the mainspring of her national movement. The Malays with their overwhelming majority of 90 per cent form the bulk of Philippines' total population. When the Spaniards came to the Philippines, they found these native Malays, not only possessing a certain amount of civilization but predominating over the other races.

The Filipinos enjoyed primitive peace, leading a fairly easy life until they began to feel economic oppression by the in-coming Spaniards. The latter forcibly employed Philippine laborers not only for shipbuilding, transportation, etc. but for cultivating coffee, cotton and sugar-cane, which they had introduced from South America. Although the Filipinos started resisting the methods of the Spaniards, ironically, they later found that forced labor brought them considerable profit. The so-called "Enconminda" or manor system, which was instituted by Spaniards, was an important economic factor which aroused irrepressible hatred against the newcomers. With the manor owners initiating the outrageous exploit action of the natives within their estates, there resulted riot after riot. Since 1583, these disturbances have continued, giving birth to the regular national movement.

The second cause was the civilizing of the natives first by the Spaniards and later by the Americans. With civilization, their knowledge of the West's real character increased, and they became able to see the true motive behind the latter's deeds. The Spaniards succeeded in conquering and controlling the Philippines through their Roman Catholic religion. Since 1863, in conjunction with their religious propaganda, they spread education throughout the country, setting up religious and non-religious schools. On the other hand, they laid out modern cities including Manila and Iloilo, to which the educated flocked, and ultimately became the headquarters for the Philippine independence movement. Thus it may be said that the Spaniards were imparting to the natives the power to criticize, at the same time continuing their maladministration.

In 1861 the sporadic outbursts against the Spaniards developed into a systematic national movement. During this year, a freemason was organized by the Filipinos, which was followed by the establishment of similar associations. One of the organizations was headed by Rizal who was subsequently shot by the firing squad. The execution of this patriot by the Americans caused a general uprising, which lasted until the Philippine independence army was subdued by American forces following the termination of the Spanish-American war. At the time of this war, of which the Independence army took advantage, the movement developed into an energetic national movement, for it was during the war that General Aguinaldo, leading the Independence army, fought the Americans to set up a short-lived independent government.

Later realizing the inadvisability of continuing an armed resistance against the American army, the Philippine army sought some legitimate step, by which it might achieve independence. The result was that in 1936 America finally granted the Philippines a conditional independence. However, conditions which arose later in the country caused a section of her citizens to doubt the possibility of effecting an economic independence, and to fear an advocation for the deferment of that independence. America, on the other hand, with the outbreak of the European War, failed to release her hold on the Philippines. Thus until the War of Greater East Asia showed them their possibility, the Filipinos were at a loss what to do.

The current war, in the history of the Philippine national movement, has ended the chapter on the fight for indepedence.